REGISTERED No. 17—1874

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,843.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 61
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding INSERTIONS	,, 0 2½ As.

Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES 2½ EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. S. HOWELL, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th April 1874, at 4 P.M.

April 1874.		April 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	4	Leaves Tuticorin	12
,, Ratnagherry	5	,, Colombo	13
,, Vingorla	6	,, Galle	14
,, Goa	6	,, Negapatam	17
,, Carwar	6	,, Madras	19
,, Mangalore	7	,, Coconada	21
,, Cannanore	8	,, Vizagapatam	22
,, Tellicherry	8	,, Bimlipatam	22
,, Calicut	9	,, Gopalpore	23
,, Beypore	9	,, False Point	24
,, Cochin	10	Arrives at CALCUTTA	26
,, Alleppy	11		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally a BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 608 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. STEWART, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

March 1874.		April 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	15
,, Kurrachee	31	,, Mahomerah	15
,, Guadur	April. 1	,, Fao	15
,, Muscat	3	,, Kuweit	17
,, Bunder Abbas	5	,, Bushire	17
,, Linga	7	,, Linga	22
,, Bahreih	9	,, Bunder Abbas	26
,, Bushire	9	,, Muscat	28
,, Fao	11	,, Guadur	28
,, Mahomerah	14	,, Kurrachee	May. 1
Arrive BUSREH	12	Arrive BOMBAY	4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

ST COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock.

The s.s. PENANG, 608 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. STEWART, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th March, 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd April 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	,, 4
Third Class	1 8		

The Steamers leave both Surat and Gogo on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in the morning according to the state of the tide.

The Steamer leaving Surat on FRIDAY proceeds direct to Bhownugger, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

MR. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
MR. DINKER NARAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Oorun	2	0 0	0	2 0	0	4 0
Hog Island	3	0 0	0	1 0	0	6 0
Oolwa	3	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Dhurruntur	2	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Thull	3	0 0	1	0 0	0	8 0
Alibaugh	2	8 0	1	0 0	0	4 0
Rewdunda	4	0 0	1	4 0	0	6 0
	4	0 0	1	8 0	0	8 0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurruntur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurruntur at 1 P.M.

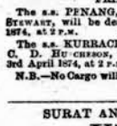
The Thull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 2 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Leave about 6th April.)



THE S. S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. PEARSON, Commander, 1,951 Tons, gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers, only at following rates :—

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ ..... ,, 300

Exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be procured on board.

This vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Saloon, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

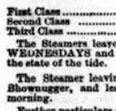
The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, February, 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees, through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£27	£15	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.
"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 30th March, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 Tons, and 600 H.P.,) Captain N. ROSKELL, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence, by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd March 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 7th April 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR, (2,725 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. N. W. HASELWOOD, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 4th April.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th March 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

HINDOSTAN..	3,113 ,,	600 H.P., 30th March 1874.
PEKIN	3,777 ,,	600 H.P., 13th April 1874.
MIRZAFORE..	3,763 ,,	600 H.P., 27th do.
INDUS	3,473 ,,	500 H.P., 11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 600
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 26th March.

THE S.S. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on upper deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :

To Liverpool, 1st Class ..... Rs. 500

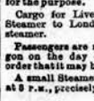
For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed about 12th April by the magnificent new S.S. COLOMBO, 2,800 Tons.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ON OR ABOUT 16TH APRIL.



THE splendid S. S. JOHN TENNANT, 1,990 Tons, 1,900 H.P. effective, (well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta). The cabins have large Ports to upper and lower berths, and the accommodation and appointments of this Steam Ship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passengers' ship of the Season. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
,, MALTA	,, 400
,, LIVERPOOL	,, 500

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 24th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following magnificent first-class STEAMERS, specially built and designed for the INDIA and CHINA TRADE, will be despatched as under :—

HANKOW, 100 A 1, 3,332 Tons, 500 H.P., about 27th April.

WHAMPOA, 100 A 1, 2,487 Tons, 500 H.P., to follow.

These splendid vessels having attained a very high rate of speed in their trials are expected to make the passage from Bombay to Liverpool in about twenty-six days.

They have exceptionally good accommodation for Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort.

Each vessel has accommodation for about Sixty First-class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rate of Passage-money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL :—FIRST-CLASS, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE New Steamer CASTOR 2,700 Tons, now on her first voyage, will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th April 1874. The CASTOR has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage)—

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£45	0	£35	0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33	6	£23	0	£14-6
To Suez	£32	8	£22	0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 20th March 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, rich 16, 12 10, 8, 6 and 4 light crystal cut glass chandeliers, of "Nash," elegant pier and concave round mirrors in gilt frames, treble, double, and single light wall shades by "Nash," McCabe's and other clocks, Alabaster figures, vases and ornaments, &c., &c., by order of the Executors of the late Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff, deceased, at his residence at Gowalia Tank.

On SATURDAY and SUNDAY, the 28th and 29th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the executors of the late Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff, deceased, to sell by public auction, at his residence at the above named place, the whole of the very costly and elegant household furniture, &c, comprising rich crystal cut glass chandeliers of 16, 12, 10, 8, 6, and 4 lights by "Nash," handsome pier and round concave mirrors in gilt frames, single, double, and treble branched wall shades by "Nash," carved sofas and conversation couches, lined with green silk damask, chiffoniers with and without marble tops, centre and plain circular tables, square and round tea-pops, alabaster group figures, Bohemian, and porcelain vases and ornaments, pictures in frames, Persian and Cambay carpets, handsome Chinese lacquered and gilt (arms) and without arms chairs, sofa, and card tables, several pairs of rich China garden seats, wardrobes, blackwood almirah with side wings, handsome Chinese wardrobes with plate glass mirrors, a child's cradle, a correct gold 8-day clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, another 8-day clock by "Catherwood," London, a complete set of blackwood camp dining table in 20 pieces, dining-room chairs to match, a set of jackwood dining table in 6 pieces, pairs of glass bottomed globe lamps, 1st and 2nd size treble and single plated candlesticks and shades, plated tea trays and salvers, silverware consists of large and small trays, rose-water bottles, egg frames, butter and sugar pots, fire stand, spoons and forks, and sundry articles, tea urn, plated cruets, and other frames, glass and silver ware, side board, a large gram flour frames, glass and silver ware, side board, a large gram chest, an iron oil tank holding 30 maunds, dispense and copper cooking utensils, and, other miscellaneous goods &c, &c,

Catalogues of full details are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture Oil as, Crockery and Plated ware, &c., at No. 136, Mount Pleasant Row, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public AUCTION, at the abovenamed place, all the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Hancock, R.E., proceeding to Europe, consisting of cloth and cretonne covered drawing room suites, occasional tables, chiffonier, pier table, draw ing-room and easy chairs, iron folding chair, small 3 seated ottoman plated 3 light and single hanging and wall lamps, iron bedstead with mattrasses, dressing and washand tables, toilet glasses, presses, cupboard, large writing table, cheapstra couch, camp cots, one muzzle loading shot gun, dispense and copper cooking utensils, &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on inspection, four days previous to the day of sale

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Jolly Boat made into a Life Boat, to be seen near the Apollo Bunder. Apply to the undersigned.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th March 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of handsome blackwood household furniture Broadwood's Piano, first-rate slate Billiard Table, first-class garden, at No. 26, Dumballa Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 26th, and FRIDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the above Bungalow, the whole of the valuable household furniture, &c., the property of W. Gordon, Esq., and others, the same comprising richly carved and most substantial drawing, dining and be-room furniture, full toned solid mahogany brass bound 8 octave Broadwood's piano (especially made for India), first-class bound 8 octave Broadwood's piano (especially made for India), first-class slate billiard table by Bennett complete, double-barrelled gun by Harcom, of Edinburg, best plated glass and porcelain ware, large collection of garden, choice and rare flower plants and trees in great variety, well worth attention. Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view

N.B.—Garden Requisite will be sold on THURSDAY, the 26th March at 6-30 A.M., and Furniture on FRIDAY, the 27th March 1874, at 1 o'clock.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th March 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods :—Containing Grey shirtings, T. cloths, Jacconets, and duchies, and other sundry goods.

25	Cases White Ground Prints	30 by 28 yards, 5 cases Coloured Muslin
200	Pieces Canvas	40 by 36
100	,, ,,	36 by 36
100	,, ,,	28 by 36
23	,, Flannel	40 by 48
25	,, ,,	36 by 48
25	,, ,,	31 by 48

1 Case Table and Hanging Lamps.
On account and risk of Aodool Hassen Tyebjee—
5 Cases Foolscap Paper each 50 Reams
On account and risk of Abdoola Dadkhan—
12 Cases Foolscap Paper, each 50 Reams
On account and risk of Bhymea Ebram ee—
2 Cases Foolscap Paper, each 50 Reams
On account and risk of Hajee Suleeman Yacoob—
2 Cases Foolscap Paper, each 50 Reams
On account and risk of Aptoola Cajeebhoy—
2 Cases Foolscap Paper, each 50 Reams

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 25th March 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Books, Wearing-Apparel, Piano, &c., &c., the property of the late E. H. Little, Esq., C.S.

MESSRS. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Attorney of the executrix to the estate of the late E. H. Little, Esq., C.S., to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on SATURDAY, next, the 28th instant, a valuable Library comprising most of the Standard Works in elegant binding, amongst which works on Law, History, Theology, Botany, &c., &c., and Dictionaries of most of the Indian and European languages Also a valuable Rosewood Grand Piano, by Broadwood.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARE OF THE NICOL PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TODAY, WEDNSDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Aution, at the Share Bazaar, by order of Mooljee Tricundass, and on account and at the risk of the Mortagee, or Abdoal Cassim :—

One share in the Nicol Press Company, Limited, known as the Hydrolic Press Company, Limited.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property near the proposed site of the "Northbrook" Gardens.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 25th instant, at 5 P.M, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction the undermentioned two lots of landed porperty by order of the owner.

LOT No 1—All that piece of land or ground together with messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the new town, in mandvy called Portuguese Street and admeasuring about 55 feet in breadth on the east side 47 feet on the west side and 67 feet in length from north to south side and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2,717, 2,718, 2,889, and bounded on the east by the house of Bheeva Buhugvan Soonee and Keroo Seroo Camatee, on the west, by the said Portuguese street, north by the house of Vittoo Chewan Bhunday, and on the south by the house of Madhoe Dhondoo Pateil.

LOT No. 2—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with a messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay in the Portuguese Street containing by admeasurement about 9469 square yards assessed under Nos. 2,720 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 34, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the Portuguese street, on the north and south by the house in Lot No. 1.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th March 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF COAL.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m.

992 Tons Sanctoria Coal.

This is from a new seam lately opened, and is of much better quality than any Bengal Coal ever imported into Bombay. It will be put up in lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, a first class Mahogany Square Pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons in first rate order, Surat and Aden Milch Cows with Calves, &c., at No. 35, Marine Lines.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence No. 35, marine Lines, the handsome household furniture, piano, &c., the property of Major A. W. Willoughby. The same comprises neatly carved blackwood oval dining table in 4 pieces on twisted legs, drawing-room pier, sofa, side, writing, dressing, washing, and ladies' work tables, conversation and reclining couches, ottoman, sideboard, drawing room easy, folding reading, American bedroom and mallet pattern arm and, without arm chairs, teapoys, dumbwaiter, book and flower stands, fender, screens, fancy cots with and without hoods, mahogany cheval and dressing glasses, iron folding bed, English tin bath tubs, a first-class mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons in first rate order, table ornaments, gown and clothes presses, flower vases, drawing-room carpet, Cambay carpet, China card bowls on ebony woodstand, a 2-light hanging Low Moor lustre, handsome fancy and table cutlery, plate cots, chest of drawers, a sewing machine by Wearin good order, an arted in good order, English horse clothing, Turkie chaise sadle, reins, cutlery, small quantity of hardware, gungunny and Claret, bath, dispense, and cook-room furniture and utensils, perambulator, lady's and gentleman's saddles and bridle, &c.

AT 2 P.M. precisely.

Property of Lieut.-Colonel Hancock—

A Bay Arab Horse, a good saddle Horse, up to weight.

Also, the property of an Officer.

A light Mail Phaeton, a grey Arab Horse, 5 years old, goes in harness and saddle, and a set of plated single harness.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF THE VALUABLE LAND and Buildings with the Machinery and Plants thereon belonging used as a Spinning Mill and known as the Girgaum Mills.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee Dalooram Ramparshad, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April next, at 4 p.m., submit to Public Auction on the premises, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Hirgopal Premsookhass and Chimeeram Premsookhass, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of April 1873, which said premises is described in the said Deed of Mortgagee as under, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or cart with the messuage and tenement standing thereon, situate on the north side of and fronting the Chowpatty Road without the Fort, and in the sub-district of Bhoiesthwar in the Island of Bombay, and entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 419, and containing by admeasurement 9,442 square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the north by the property of Hurry Kessowjee, deceased, on the south by the said Chowpatty Road, on the west by the property of Jadawjee Cruthajee and the said Hurry Kessowjee, and on the east formerly the property of Nacoda Hogay, Hussoo Belsee, Pardurang Dasajee, Manockjee Bhimjee and Adamally Sooliemaly and now partly by the property of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and partly by a piece of Government land and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Messrs Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Cursondass Madhowdass, and Dossabhy Ruttonjee Colah, and now used as a Mill and now go by the name of Girgaum Mill, together with the plants, engines, machinery and other implements enumerated in the schedule annexed to the said Deed of Mortgage.

For further particulars and condition of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th March 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE OPERA COMIQUE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27TH,

MONS. and MADAME BERGER DE-PLACE, Lyrical Artistes from the "OPERA COMIQUE" AND "THEATRE VARIETIES," PARIS,

will give the last of their fashionable performances, being unable to prolong their stay in Bombay in consequence of other engagements,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MADAME BERGER DE-PLACE,

when will be presented an ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME,

Comprising some of the GREATEST NOVELTIES, AND MOST POPULAR WORKS.

Full Programmes will shortly be published.

Musical Director ..... Sigr. G INZOLI,

who will perform several selected pieces during the Evening.

Do rs open at 8½ ; commence at 9¼ punctually.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Family Tickets (to admit Three)	,, 10	Gallery	,, 2
		Pit	,, 1

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co., Hummam Street.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION. HIGH COURT, SUIT No. 271 of 1873.

JETHA BHIMA, GOOLBA ANUNDA, AJBA COOSHAL, and DONGRA DEWA, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing near the Dady Sett Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

WITTOBA PANDOORUNGJEE and GOVIND PANDOORUNGJEE, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing in a Lane lead ng to the Wittulwadi, outs de the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on SATURDAY, the 25th day of April next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for SALE of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY issued on the 3rd day of July last, in the above Suit, will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed Defendants :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situat, lying, and being on the west side of the Khuterwady Lane, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by measurement square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Pensions and Tax under No. and assessed under the Municipal taxes under No. 17, and bounded on or towards the east by the said Khuterwady Lane, on or towards the west and south by the joint property of the Defendants abovenamed and one Gunput Pandoorungjee, and on or towards the north by the property of Abdoolli Laljee, and the said dwelling-house was formerly in occupation of Babajee Roophnath, Wassoodew Luxumonjee, and others, and are at present unoccupied.

It was ordered that the said Defendants should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,026-12-7 for debt and interest and the costs of this Suit when taxed, and further interest upon the amount of said judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendants in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of Sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 24th March 1874.

MR. MUNSUKLAL MUGUTLAL MUNSHI, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NOTICES.

G. NICOLL & CO., BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoe .

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of HARRISON Bros.' Best PLATED WARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Fine and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lagens, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 19 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock and Mallone's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates, and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bonding Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of Hides.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

No. 11, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY (Near the Esplanade Hotel)

ALSO AT

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

Jubbulpore Exhibition 1868, Gold Medal.
Agra ,, 1867, two Silver Medals and two Silver Cups.
Paris International Exhibition 1867, Bronze Medal.
Dublin Exhibition, Bronze Medal.
Fine Art Exhibition, Simla 1870, Gold Medal.
Outacamund ,, 1869, Silver Medal.
Kurrachee ,, 1869, First Prize.
Bombay ,, 1873, First Class Silver Medal.

The Viceroy's Gold Medals for the best Photograph in the Bengal Photographic Society's Exhibitions of 1867 and 1870.

And

The Gold Medals of the Bengal Photographic Society for 1864 1865, 1866, 1869, 1871, and 1872.

All the above

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 24TH MARCH.

RATES in Sterling Exchange are still high, and with little indication of immediate improvement.

Government Securities are nominally unchanged.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d. Nominal.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d.
Documents, 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 1/16d. to 3/8
Documents, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.
Credit Bills, 6 do. ..... 2s. 0 1/16d.
Credit 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.
Credit 3 do, francs ... 232.

On Calcutta ..... 60 days' sight. 97½ to 98
Do. demand..... 100 to ⅛
On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅛
Do. demand..... par
On Colombo Bills, 60 days' sight. 217.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... 105½ nl.
Four & half per cent. ... ...101¾ to ⅞ nl.
Four per cent. ... ... 101 nl.
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)...103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 102½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate 112
Do. do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872..... 97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ... 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond..... 111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand.....11 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' .....11 ,,
Do. on Merchandise .....13 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' .....12 ,,
Bank Bills .....11 ,,
Mercantile Paper .....14 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-6
Carolus ... ... ,, 290
Mexican Dollars ... ... ,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces ... ... ,, 214½
Bar Silver... ... ... ,, 106¾
Gold Leaf ... ... ,, 16-12
Bar Gold 10 ct. English 100 touch ... ... ,, 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... ... ,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

There is a lull in the demand. The enquiry small though it is seems to be in favour of steamers, and a drop of 2s. 6d. per ton would doubtless lead to a large business; but consignees are very firm and speculators only relet at full market rate of £12-17-6. By sail we quote £3 iron and wood, market has a downward tendency. There are now 18 steamers between Suez and Bombay.

London — Cotton ..... Cases ..... Seeds ..... — No ship; by steamer £3 to £3 5d.
Liverpool — Iron ships Cotton ..... £3 18s. 3d.; Wooden Ships ... . £3 0s. 0d. to £3 1s. 3d.; Myrabolams ..... £2 5s. 0d.; Oil or Bulk ..... £0 15s. 0d.; Seeds ..... £2 10s. 0d.
Havre ... — Cotton ..... Coffee ..... — £3 5s.
Ordinary Steamers—
London ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Marseilles Cotton ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... — Wheat ..... £2 17s. 6d.; Seeds ..... £2 17s. 6d.; Cotton ..... £2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
China ... — Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 per ton. ,, Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value p sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p. ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	727½
10,000	500	225	5 p. ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	396½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
11,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	409 m
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	175
10,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	129
10,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	49

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,320
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	30 p.c.	Mazagon Land	940
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company. Limited	265

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	49-10-7	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	198-8-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,340
500	2,500	all	175p.c	Alliance Spinning	2,650
300	2,000	all		Dhoorundhur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	1,335
1,950	150	150	5*	Broach Mills	270
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,700
750	2,000	all	200p.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Balloo Mills ...	1,325
1,000	...	8-0	...	Khandeish Spinning	200
.....	...	5-0	...	Madras U. Spinning	125
1,600	1,000	all	75 p.	Manockji Petit's	1,365
990	1,000	all	100p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,350
800	2,500	all	150p.	Oriental	3,850
400	1,500	400	300p.	Royal	2,300
500	1,500	1,000	200p.	Soonderdas Spinning....	1,740 xd
500	1,000	250	10p.	Do. Do. 1/4 share	365

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,600
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	520
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
250	3,000	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	200
150	12,000	11,000	100 ps.	Apollo Press Co.....	5,000
200	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200p.	Bombay Press Co.....	800
200	500	all	30 p.c.	Do New.....	150
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps.	Broach Cotton Co	600
100	1,500	..	...	Carswar Company.....	700
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	3,900
350	9,000	all	250 ps.	East India Press Co.....	2,200
120	8,500	all	300 ps.	Fort Press Co.....	3,900 xd
30	2,000	1,800	75 p.	Framji Cowasji Press C.	1 0
30	1,000	all	70 p.	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,400	75 ps.	Imperial Press Co.....	600
200	400	350	60 ps.	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	555
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p.	Prince of Wales Press....	1,520
200	1,000	all.	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	1,000
400	850	750	135 ps.	Scinde Press Co.....	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,100
170	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
100	850	all	80 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
470	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart United Press Co.	950

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	125 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,360
1,000	50	all	14p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ..	40
500	...	30-0	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	115
2,150	...	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	100
4,000	0	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co....	25
...	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	405
...	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co....	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.			
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank.....	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

In the public telegrams of the 23rd instant the Liverpool market is reported strong, Surats firm, and sales to the extent of 20,000 bales, of which 6,000 were of our Indian cottons. In prices there has again been an advance of 1/16 to ⅛d. per lb. Fair Dholleras being quoted at 5¾d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 5¾d., Broach 6¼d., and Orleans at 8 7/16d. American futures have also advanced ⅛d. per lb. The receipts at American ports are only 9,000 bales, and those at Liverpool about 14,000. Coffee has been quiet but unchanged, but we notice a fall of 5 to 10s. per ton in the quotations for oil. Calcutta linseed and rapeseed are slightly lower.

In the Calcutta telegram of the same date we notice an advance of ⅛ to 3/16 d. in the rates of sterling exchange all round, and 6 months sight Bank Bills stand of 1/11½ to 2/0 4 and 4½ per cent Government Paper shows a rise of about ½ percent on our previous quotations, but 5½ have declined slightly. Piece goods are quiet, and prices lower by one anna per price.

COTTON, &c.

The advancing tendency of the home market has imparted considerable firmness to our market and prices are trending upwards. An active demand continues on European account, in consequence of which about 2,400 candies have changed hands at slightly higher figures. Closing quotations:—

New Dholleras, ... Rs. 183-86
,, Hingunghaut ... ... ,, 210-12
,, Broach, M G ... ... ,, 196 98
,, Oomrawuttee ... ... ,, 186 89
,, Akola ... ... ,, 192-94
Old Vingorla ... ... ,, 158-60
,, Sawgmeer ... ... ,, 172-75
,, Dholleras ... ... ,, 155-56

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Hawkow (s)	Syrington	Shield, Feb. 21.
24	Pehlwan (s)	Pead	Goa, March 21.
24	Delhi (s)	Lee	Hongkong, March 5.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Burdigala	Raucesean	Bordeaux via Tellichery
	Africa	Ranchhaupt	Zanzibar.
	H. M. S. Euphrates.	Arey-Irvin	England.
	China (s)	Symons	China &c.
	Coromandel (s)	Mahy	London.
	Pehlwan (s)	Pead	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearences yesterday:—
Barque Taranaki, Phillips, to Amsterdam.
Barque Marie, Gugnon, to Havre.
Ship Lydia Skalfied, Forsyth, to Amsterdam.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer John Tennant, to Liverpool.
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Carwar.
Ship Pegasus, to Liverpool.
Ship Glenhaven, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 19 Egeria (s)..... Entwisle ..... Saigon 7th, & Singapore March 11.
D. of Devonshire (s). Whittle..... Rangoon, March 15.
Emblehope (s) ..... Steyenson..... Akyab, March 17.
Dacca (s) ..... Ballantine ...Moulmein 12th, and Rangoon, March 15.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 19 Steamer Braemar Castle. Ships Ama Decatur, British Ambassador and City of Edinburgh.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 21 Meinam (s) .... Calcutta.
Cashmere (s) .... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 21 Bleng .... Gopaulpore.
Meinam (s) .... Pondicherry & Galle.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL—MARCH 23.

Davenport, Lieutenant, 83rd Foot, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 20.

Wright, Captain, Bengal Royal Artillery, to join, to Fyzabad.

MARCH 21.

Aitchison, Brigadier General, Adjutant General's Department on duty, to Poona.

MARCH 23.

Elliot, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

MARCH 24.

Williams, Colonel, Madras 32nd Regiment N. I., on duty, to Trichinopoly.
Bomfield, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on duty, to Rajpeepla.
Stainforth, Colonel, Madras 2nd Light Cavalry, to join, to Kamptee.
Powell, Veternary Surgeon, Veternary Department, on duty, to Allahabad.
Cox, Veternary Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, on duty, to Madras.
Norton, Lieutenant, Bengal 5th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Stewart, Major, Bengal 21st Regiment N. I., on furlough, to England.
Davenport, Lieutenant, 83rd Foot, on leave, to Cashmere.

CENTRAL PROVINCES' ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, March 21.)

Captain C H Grace, Depy Commr, is transferred from Betul to Narsinghpur.
Mr F Venning, Offg Asst Commr, 1st Class, to officiate as Depy Commr, of Betul.
Mr J P Goodridge, Asst Commr, on leave, is posted to the Sagar District.
Captain T A Scott, Offg D py Commr, Upper Godavary District, on being relieved by Lieut-Col Wood, Depy Commr, is posted to the Nagpur District.
Mr J Y Davidson, Asst Engr, 1st grade, P W Dept, Central Provinces, attached to the Warora Colliery Division, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

APPOINTMENTS.

19th March—Surg E A H Roe to be Superintendent of the Jail at Muttra, with effect from the date of re-eiving charge.
Sadr-ood-deen, Supernumerary Depy Collr, to be an Asst Settlement Officer in the Allahabad District, and to be invested with the special powers described in Clauses 2 and 5 of Section 238 of the said Act.
Under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872), Rai Nanuck Chund, Deputy Collector, to be a Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Bijnour District.
Captain F Wheeler, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, Military Department, to officiate as Cantonment Mag of Cawnpore, during the absence on furlough of Capt H H Sanderson, and to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the Cawnpo e Cantonment, with power to try suits up to the pecuniary limit of Rs 400.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, March 20.)

The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieut W F H Grey, Bengal S C, to officiate as Asst Commr of the 3rd grade in Brit ish Burmah.
H E the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Lewis McIver, Asst Comr, 3rd grade, in the British Burma Commission, to officiate as Asst Secy to the Chief Comr during the absence of Lieut C H Croke, appointed Offg Political Agent, Ithamo, or until further orders.
Mr F D Chauntrell has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to resign the appointment of Government Solicitor at Calcutta.
Mr Charles Sanderson has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be Government Solicitor at Calcutta.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr William Kennedy as Acting Consul for Belgium at Moulmein, during the absence of Mr Brooke.
The Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Baboo Gunga Pershad, of Bareilly, North-Western Provinces, the title of "Raja," as a personal distinction, in recognition of his tried loyalty to the British Government, and the enlightened interest taken by him in the cause of education.
In recognition of the services rendered to Government by Baboo Shiva Pershad, C S I, Inspector of Schools in the Benares Circle, North-Western Provinces, the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T H Biggs is appointed an Auditor of the Accounts of the Administration of General of Bengal.

(Gazette of India, March 21.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—
Lieut A T S A Rind, of the Benl S C, 1st Wing Sub and Offg Qr Mr, 28th (Punjab) Regt of N I, to be Sub-Asst Comsy Genl of 4th grade, from the date specified.
The under-mentioned officer has been allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate):—
Lieut-Col (Br C I) Alfred Ch chley Plowden, of the Benl S C, for eighteen months, under Rule XIV of the Regulations of 1868.
H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Medical Department:—
Surgn Maj E McKellar, M D, of the Medl Dept, in medical charge, 1st Benl Cav, to officiate as Secy to the Surgn Gen l, Indian Medical Service, whilst Surgn K Macleod, M D, may be employed under the Govt of Bengal, or until further orders.
The undermentioned Warrant Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—
Co-dr John Hallida, of the Ord Comst Dept, for twenty months.
Lieut-Col J B Cox, of the Benl S C Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 1st Class, Offg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd Class, is allowed leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 26th Jan 1874 to remain at Roorkee on medical certificate.
H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—
Lieut W M Campbell, of the R A to be Sub, vice Lieut R H W Plunkett.
The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlouce on private affai s:—
Lieut Walter Hailes, of the B nl S C, 1st Wing S ub, 37th (The Mcerut) Regt of N I, for 18th months.
The services of Lieut T M Jenkins, of the Madras S C, Qr Mr, 36th Regt, Madras N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Departm nt.
The under-mentioned officer is admitted to the Benl S C.
Lieut George Williams Deane, of the 106th Foot, 2nd Squad Sch, 13th Bengal Lancers.
Lieut Col (Br Col) J P W Campbell, of the Benl S C, G G O No 1264 of 1873, Malwa, 15th March 1874, from Bombay.
H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—
Surgn Maj H Cayley, of the Med Dept, Civil, Cuttack, to officiate as Supt of the Eye Infirmary during the absence on furlough to Europe of Surg Maj N C Macnamara, or until further orders.
The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—
Lieut Col (Br Col) Charles Frederick Hicks, of the Benl S C, for 2 years.
Capt (Br Maj) Henry Thompson, of Ben S C, Depy Asst Adjt Genl, for 8 months.
Surgn Maj William Caldwell Smith, M D, of the Med Dept, in medical charge, 7th (Punjab) Regt of N I, for 14 months.
Lieut James Mandeville Wood Von-Besverning, of the Ben S C, 2nd Wing Sub, 17th (The L yal Poorbe h) Regt of N I for 2 yea s.
The furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years under the Regulations of 1870, granted to Lieut Col T Pierce, of the Bengal Staff Corps, in G G O No 1204, dated the 30th December 1873, is cancelled at his request.
The following promotion is made, subject to her Majesty's approval:—
Supy Lieut Col (Lieut Genl) Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, G C B, K C S I, to be Col with Col's allowances, with effect from the 17th March 1874.
The under-mentioned officer of the Ben S C, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieut Col, from the date specified.
Maj Albert Henry Bamfield, 20th March 1874.
The undermentioned officer of the Ben S C having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Maj, from the date specified.
Capt Thomas Nicholls Walker, 14th March 1874.
The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S C, is promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified.
Lieut John Albert Little, Bengal S C, 18th March 1874.
The undermentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Col by Bt from the date specified:—
Lieut Col Henry Beville, C B, Bombay S C, 15th Feb 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Irrigation Branch of the P W Dept:—
Col J C rton, R E, Chief Engr, 1st Class, and Joint Secy to the Govt of the Punjab, to be Insptr Genl of Irrigation and Depy Secy to the Govt of India, vice Col F H Rundall, R E, who retires.
Col W H Greathed, C B, R E, Chief Engr, 2nd Class, and Joint Secy to the Govt, North-Western Provinces, to be Chief Engineer, 1st Class, vice Col Crofton.
Lieut col W H Gulliver, R E, Suptg Engr, 1st Grade, Officiating Chief Engr and Joint Secy to the Govt of Bengal, to be Chief Engr, 2nd Class, vice Col Greathed, and appointed to be Chief Engr and Joint Secy to the Govt of the Punjab, but will remain in Bengal until the return of Col Haig from furlough, or until further orders.
Col P. F. L. O Connell, R E Suptg Engr, 1st Grade, is appointed to Officiate as Chief Engr and Joint Secy to the Govt of the Punjab while Col Gulliver remains in Bengal, or until further orders.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail: closes.	
United Kingdom	Mar. 30	...	5-30 P.M.,	... 6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	Apr. 3	...	11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	Mar. 27	...	11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
Australian	Apr. 4	...	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 7	...	4-30 P.M.	...
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 23	...	5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 13	...	5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs 10 0
Per Copy ..... ,, 0 4

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

NOW READY.

"THE BOMBAY RIOTS OF 1874,"

PRICE ONE RUPEE EIGHT ANNAS.

Being a simple but full Narrative of the Riots, with the Opinions of the Indian Press thereon, and all the Evidence given at the Examinations of the Rioters in the Police Courts.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM
HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are
Messrs. P. ORR and SONS.....Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co. .....Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. .....Decaan Hall, Secunderabad, Deccan.
To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

NOTICE.—By the kind permission of HIS EXCELLENCY SIR P. WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., the GOVERNOR'S BAND will PLAY in the VICTORIA GARDENS, on FRIDAY next, the 27th instant, and on TUESDAY next, the 31st instant, between 5-45 and 7 P.M.
The Carriage Entrance to the Gardens is on the south side of the Victoria Museum.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

24th March.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP EDMOND WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
A GRAND AFTERNOON CONCERT,
IN AID OF
THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.
will be given by the Children of the Institution (kindly assisted by several Amateurs)
ON THURSDAY, 26TH INSTANT,
IN THE TOWN HALL,
Commencing at half past five o'clock precisely.
TICKETS, RUPEES TWO EACH,
may be had at Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, and at Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co.'s, or at the Doors on Thursday.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

CASTOR—March 20th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. J. H. Castor, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CAMPBELL—March 19th, at Umballa, Mary, widow of the late Rev G R Campbell, D. D., aged 62.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1874.

SOME days ago we privately received the intelligence that Lord Napier of Magdala, the General Commanding-in-Chief in India, constituting himself a superior court of appeal, had nullified the "finding" of the Court Martial upon Lieutenant England, R. A., released, and returned that gentleman to his duty. On Monday last we were the first to communicate this extraordinary news to the public, for general opinion had tended to a reverse conclusion, and throughout Bombay on that day we were very generally supposed to have been the victim of a hoax; and this view obtained greater credence from the fact that the rest of the local press were not in the secret and maintained a profound silence on the subject. Our information, however, was obtained from a trustworthy source, and the public now have the full comfirmation of our statement to the very letter in the copy of the "General Order" which disposes of the great *cause célèbre.* We ventured to observe that the officers of the army would not approve of such a final settlement of this case, and we may now add that the public voice of India does not endorse the opinion at which His Excellency has arrived, and which is at variance with the view of a full Court Martial. Lieutenant England has got off in person, that is to say he still wears the honoured cloth of a noble service, and when we have said so much we have stated all that can be said in his favour. The first charge against this officer, from the second to, and including, the seventh instance, was for drawing cheques in payment of debts upon banks and a house of agency at which he knew he had no assets, and on all these the Court found him guilty. There was a second charge, for scandalous conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, for falsehood, in stating he had remitted money to one Merwanjee Rustomjee to pay the amount of a cheque for Rs. 100 which he had passed and which had been dishonoured, and on this averment he has been pronounced not guilty, as well as upon the first instance of the first charge, which accused him of drawing upon Messrs. King, King, and Co. without being authorized so to do or having funds there to meet his draft. Thus it appears the Court found him guilty of six accusations out of eight, and, as it viewed his conduct as scandalous and fraudulent, the verdict and punishment were commensurately severe and the prisoner was sentenced to be cashiered. Save death—and that would be preferable we think—no greater measure of punishment could fall upon an officer, for that decree for ever prohibits such ex-officer's employment in any capacity under Government, and drives a man as an exile from society.

We are now called upon to believe that the thirteen officers who patiently sat day after day at Colaba listening to the history of this case failed in their duty and allowed irregularities to occur, which "impaired the "fairness" of the trial. This is a wholesale charge of such gravity that we leave it to the public to accept or refuse the statement. For ourselves however we say we are with the Court, and we decline to believe that Colonel Bond, the President of the Court, in association with twelve gentlemen of high character and well known ability, would have under the solemn sanction of an oath condemned Mr. England to social ostracism, the loss of Her Majesty's Commission, and pecuniary ruin, unless the facts which were sworn to justified their decision. It was, however, sworn that cheques were drawn where no assets were lodged. It was sworn that the prisoner was not authorized to draw on certain banks, and that the holders of the cheques who had given value for them received them back refused and dishonoured. It was not proved that the prisoner expected that assets would be lodged to cover his drafts; the Court only had his unsupported statement as to his expectations on this point, and we have never heard that Mr. England's sanguine hopes have been justified by any subsequent remittances to the banks on which he so improperly drew, or that up to this hour the Poona shroff, the Deesa sowcar, or the deluded Parsee of Guzerat have received in hard cash any compensation for the rupees they advanced upon paper securities which were repudiated upon presentation. We know in the army amongst some giddy and thoughtless young men certain views are taken of laxity in pecuniary matters, but as a body military officers resent conduct in any individual which is likely to lead their profession into disrepute, and we think the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency, feeling strongly on this point, did his duty in submitting Lieutenant England's conduct to the opinion of his brother officers. That body of gentlemen thought the prisoner had exhibited dishonest intentions, and their opinion would not have been asked if the prisoner's commanding officer and the convening authority had not also concurred in the view that Lieutenant England's actions sustained the charges which his virtual prosecutors made against him.

But in the face of facts, many and startling, like a being with a charmed life he gets off scot-free. There is an apparent contradiction in the review of his case as taken by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of India, which we find hard to reconcile with sound judgment. He acquits the prisoner of dishonest intention, or what amounts to it, says this intention was not sufficiently proved, and then proceeds to tell him that he has narrowly escaped ruin. Now we could wish that Mr. England had been acquitted altogether if there was a lack of proof that his intent was bad. A man may commit an overt act, and yet be free of the stain of dishonour; but a man who escapes ruin, not because he has proved himself honest, truthful, and mistaken, but because irregularities have been committed in the course of his trial, stands free only on technical grounds, and his reputation is not assisted by such flaws. The view of the confirming authority is that the prisoner had not received a fair trial; were this really so we should be the first to raise our voice against the act of the members of the Court; but we do not think so. The prisoner was allowed a legal friend to assist him on the Court. There was no hole-and-corner work, no secrecy. The members of the Court unanimously allowed the representatives of the press to be present and permitted the daily publication of the proceedings: a course which was creditable to them, and largely in the interests of fair play. Again, the Court took immense trouble to most carefully themselves examine Mr. Saunders, of Messrs. King, King & Co., a witness whose words and actions appear strangely to be at variance with one another; and had it not been for the care and searching nature of that enquiry the prisoner would probably have been convicted upon the first instance of the first charge. The gentlemen of the service who employ agents will probably be very careful in future of army agents who depose in open Court that a constituent has ever acted in a straightforward manner with them, who were aware that he had an account or transactions with Cox & Co., and had passed cheques on that firm through their house which had ever been honourably met, and who nevertheless dishonoured a cheque for seventy rupees drawn by a customer who had ever been "strictly honourable." We are glad the Court found the prisoner not guilty of the first instance of the first charge, for he might have reasonably supposed that agents who charge enormous fees in all kinds of business, and heavy interest upon advances, and who constantly draw money for him, would have met his draft for so paltry a sum. But, glad as we are to see Lieutenant England cleared upon this particular charge, which injures no one save Messrs. King, King, and Co., we are unable to discover in the whole of the trial the semblance of an excuse for drawing upon the Poona branch of the New Bank of Bombay. The prisoner had no account at this Bank. He had not written to advise the manager that he expected funds would be lodged there, and he had not the slightest authority for giving orders on that bank, and negociating them either for cash or in payment of shop accounts at up-country stations. The law of the land would have dealt with him in a rough and ready way had the complaints made to the military authorities been preferred before Mr. Connon instead of the Commander-in-Chief. We cannot call such an act only "culpable negligence," nor fine it down to the new and charitable definition given us of drawing false cheques, viz. "Laxity in pecuniary affairs." Sir Michael Westropp would have found another description for such a mistake, and even kind-hearted Justice Bayley would have looked severely at the Government pleader who dared to tell him openly in Court that raising money upon a false cheque by dece t had recently been ruled as the new crime of "laxity in pecuniary affairs" for which the meet penalty was in future to be only a reprimand to the effect that the offender was a lucky dog, who if he committed himself again would "inevitably incur ruin."

Now we have looked through the evidence, and we do not see how the Court could have come to any other verdict than the one they did. The members were not lawyers, and they followed Sir Charles Napier's advice, who said that a Court Martial "*should be a Court of honour: it is a bad system which turns the members that compose it into attorneys at law;*" and he goes on to advise officers to acquit "*the prisoner against all legal rules of evidence if they believe in their hearts he is innocent, and to condemn him if they conscientiously believe him to be guilty,*" and they are "*to get at the truth by all means in their power.*" Now we do not know what are the irregularities complained of or in what particular points the Court has impaired the fairness of the trial, and we shall hope soon to learn. The Judge Advocate-General had a duty to perform, and when the proceedings were finished he had to send in his report and to advise the Commander-in-Chief to confirm, annul, or direct the Court to revise its proceedings, and it was his special province to point out any irregularities. Indeed, the Court might have been re-assembled, and it might have been ordered to revise its proceedings or

£100, and he looked so unlike galloping that he was sent home unsold intended to be put, after due altera tion, to other purposes. Mr. Stephenson, his breeder, lent him however to Mr. Williamson, and through that gentleman he got in Bob Hill's hands, then trainer for Lord Zetland, in whose hands the great lumbering coaching looking brown colt made such improvement that he gave weight to and beat the whole stable in a trial, when his Lordship was well content to pay £1,500 for him and to promise £500 more if he won the Derby or St. Leger. The news of this trial and purchase speedily got abroad, and the spring of 1850 saw this lazy animal, at one time not considered good enough to keep a hack in his stride, an immense favourite for the Derby. So bad was the impression he left on the minds of those who saw him do his work at Epsom the day before the race, and it influenced his owner to such an extent that had not all Yorkshire backed the colt and journeyed all the way to see him run he would have scratched him. How he managed to win, thanks to Job Marson's splendid horsemanship, many of us can remember, and his victory in the St. Leger over the "cocktail" Russborough was a no less memorable feat. His defeat of the Dutchman in the Doncaster Cup led to the famous match over the York Course on the following spring, when Lord Eglinton had his revenge, and many a goodly piece of timber on the Aske estate fell to the woodsman's axe to pay the losses. To my mind Voltigeur was possessed of more speed than stamina, and in this race the Kirkleatham bred, son of Bay Middleton, galloped the heart out of him. He was by no means an extraordinary good horse or nearly so good as his sons, Buckstone and Vedette. As a rule his stock were fair animals, and, contrary to the Shorthouse theory, most of them could stay as exemplified in the cases of John Davis, Sabreur, Hartington, Skirmisher, Bivouac, Falkland and others.

Public form and private trial goes for little or nothing in coursing, and private speculators will in future fight shy of the Waterloo Cup. Fugitive alone of the prominent favourites for the "dog Derby" proved that there were grounds for the support accorded him, whilst the downfall of the famous Muriel, Progress, and Peasant Boy, on the opening day of the Waterloo meeting, and of Sir William Don, Amethyst, and of Darcarolle on the second, shows that "the glorious uncertainty" extends to the leash. Muriel's subsequent running in the Purse proves that, but for bad luck she would have won the cup a second time.

Earl Granville presided on Tuesday evening at a banquet given at the Lord Warden Hotel to Lord Guilford, the master of the East Kent fox hounds, and after alluding in most kindly terms to his young friend the late Hon'ble Mr. Charteris and to the highly honourable and devoted manner in which that officer with impaired health and against the advice of his physician braved the pestilential climate of the Gold Cost and fell a sacrifice to his military zeal, his Lordship speaking of the sporting qualifications of the late Cabinet offered to back two of their number, meaning Lord Halifax and the Marquis of Hartington, the oldest and youngest members of the last administration, to ride over four miles of fair hunting country against any four of the existing Cabinet. Lord Granville might safely don the Liberal colours himself, for I have seen him go with the best of them in the Shires. The taunt of a sporting member that "Gladstone's Government consists of a lot of muffs not one of whom had ever seen a run in his life" drew forth this challenge from the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs. The sporting world awaits the double event with eager expectation, and I think with Lords Hartington, Halifax, Granville, and Spencer in the saddle the Conservatives may have to whip in.

Both the Universities' crews are now in strict training, and the odds offered and accepted are 35 to 20 on the light blue boat. It is impossible, however, to form anything like a correct opinion on the capabilities of either boat till we see them in full swing over the Putney and Mortlake course. The Oxonians, as at present constituted, are slightly heavier, and it was weight and power that beat them last year.

At the present moment it is like playing at blind man's buff to meddle with the Grand National, and before a fortnight is over our heads I shall expect to see many startling changes in the "price-current." Defence, to whom I have partial from the first is likely to run for the United Kingdom Steeple Chase at Croydon and may not therefore put in an appearance at Liverpool. Vintner, who is the property of one of the new Conservative members, is much spoken of for Bristol, but I never like to trust horses at Aintree unless they have had considerable experience over a country. He has shown himself an apt hurdle racer, and on one occasion last year carried off a mile and a half handicap on the flat. After Ryshworth he is also as good a favourite as any thing for the great race at Liverpool, which however will not take its proper place in the market till the Aylesbury, Croydon, and Bristol meetings have been run off. Footman has, I hear, fallen several times out hunting this season, and as he never "stands up" if he can possibly avoid it I shall discard him. All sorts of *canards* are afloat anent the Machell-Baltazzi team. Furley, it is said, has turned an ill-tempered cur and cannot even be flogged over his fences. Last year I said that what beat Reugny would win the race, and that Disturbance would be the winner. Reugny is now quite sound again and was at one time an animal of such great promise that, even though groping in the dark as I am, he must, in the absence of Defence, be my champion. Disturbance was never better in his life and, great horse as he undoubtedly is, I hardly think he can quite win under his crushing weight. At the suggestion of Mr. Reginald Herbert, the Grand National Hunt Committee have officially intimated to Messrs. Topham the necessity of employing a sufficient police force at the approaching Liverpool meeting to keep the running ground and fences clear of foot people, so as to guard against a repetition of the serious accidents that happened last year in the Grand National from that cause. The Aylesbury steeple-chase course, upon which the Grand National Hunt meeting is to be held next week, except in two fields of steam cultivation and clover by, will compare with Newmarket Heath. The remainder of the line is sound old grass throughout with a couple of pieces of ridge and furrow, and there is a straight run in of 510 yards as level as the incomparable "first half of the Abingdon mile" at "head-quarters." All the fences require some doing, the brook—a natural one—13 feet wide with three feet of a hedge in front of it is right opposite the stand, from which edifice an uninterrupted view of the entire line is obtainable. Lord Carington and other county residents will entertain large parties for the meeting, and large fields will be the order of the day. The grand military meeting at Rugby on the Thursday and Friday following promises to be equally successful; and what with the arrangement of special meets with Lord Valentia's, Mr. Selby Lowndes', and the Pytchley hounds it promises to be one of the most brilliant weeks of the season.

Cremorne is in his old form again and, in the absence of Wenlock, ought to win the City and Suburban. A set too between the Derby and St. Leger winners of 1872, at a difference of 3 lbs., would be very interesting, but I fear Lord Wilton will deny us that treat. Newry has framed into a splendid colt, and, despite the difficult task set him, should beat every three-year old in the Lincolnshire Handicap. Should Captain Machell intrust Chandos, instead of the crippled Pacha, with the mission at Lincoln, he and Andred must fight out the battle together. Curate, if they can get a "doll" strong enough to ride him should take his part in the fray. 500 to 40 is the offer against Jennings' lot, and I suspect that Lighthouse, and not Manille, will carry the three colours. Salvanos has gone from bad to worse and is now doing walking exercise. Vincent made Couronne de Fer gallop his best at Alexandra Park, and I hear of a dark horse in that stable who will bear himself well in the great contest on Epsom Downs. He has never won a race as yet, but he can gallop and stay.

Ecossais has slightly returned to favour for the Guineas, and is now in regular work, but he is tinkered up by means of charges and bandages. Novateur is somewhat out of favour for the Derby by reason of the renewed lease of popularity taken by Feu d'Amour.

Corisande has joined the breeding stud at Mentmore. All the late Baron Rothschild's racehorses are to be sold at Tattersall's at an early date. We sadly want a supply of new and good blood on the turf, which in spite of what the Admiral may write is rapidly going down hill.

The York and Ainsty, now hunted by Colonel Fairfax, had a very hard day last Tuesday. They commenced by killing their fox after a sharp burst of 18 minutes racing pace all the way. A second got to ground after a good hunting run of 50 minutes. The third afforded a very fast 45 minutes; and a fourth had to be given up owing to darkness coming on after a severe run of an hour and a half. In the last run the fox crossed the river Nidd and the Swale, and one gentleman losing his seat had to swim for it. The Master, Major Marshall, the Hon'ble E. Willoughby, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Gough (all of the 9th Lancers), Jem (the whip), and three others were alone left with the hounds at the Swale, which all got over safely. Lord Valentia intends to hunt his own hounds next season.

Cook and Roberts, junior, played their ninth match for the Champion's Gold Cup on Tuesday at St. James's Hall. Roberts played with his usual haste which has so often brought defeat on him, but his manipulation is the more brilliant of the two, though the champion is by no means wanting in strength of cue. In a break of 121 nothing appeared to come amiss to Cook, who has a wondrous knowledge of strength and in the keeping together of a "nursery." He next put together 82 with marvellous speed and seemingly without an effort. In shots requiring a good deal of twist, Roberts, junior, has no equal and is very strong in long fine losing hazards. Cook proved the winner by 216 points. The pockets were very difficult, having been reduced to 3 inches in width, and as the spot was situated 12½ instead of 13½ inches from the face of the cushion the spot stroke was seldom attempted, and instead we had a splendid exhibition of all-round billiards such as is seldom or never seen.

It is asserted that a second will has been found by which the late Duke of Brunswick left all his property to the Prince Imperial of France. The Marquis of Downshire is very dangerously ill, and grave doubts are entertained of his recovery. Brevet Major W. Baird, who fell near Coomassie, had been for six years the senior Captain of the 42nd Highlanders, and was grand nephew of the famous Sir David Baird, who was taken prisoner by Tippoo Sahib in the first attack on Seringapatam, and who led the storming party in May 1799 at the capture of that fortress. Major Baird was only 35 years old and had seen service in the Crimea and in the Mutinies. He was an excellent sportsman, a good soldier, and a kindly comrade. Let us trust that the gallant Black Watch amply avenged his death and mutilation. The Lord Chief Justice has announced his intention of closing his summing up by noon to-morrow, and the Claimant's feelings at the present moment can better be imagined than described. The betting is 6 to 4 on him.

BOMBAY.

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In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

Run over by a Cart.—A Mahomedan named Shaik Hoossain was on Monday night run over by a Municipal water-cart. He was much injured and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

The Registrar of the High Court.—Mr. John Jardine, Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, who is now on three months' privilege leave to Europe, is expected to arrive here in the course of next month.

Gambling.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Monday, six Mahomedans were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with being found gaming. They were fined five rupees each.

A Vagrant.—John Fagan, a European, was yesterday charged before the Acting Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Inspector O'Connor, with being a vagrant. He was sent to the Government work-house.

Theft of Watch.—Sergeant Gee, Depot Hospital, Colaba, reported to the police on Monday the loss of a silver watch and gold Albert chain, said to have been stolen from under his pillow. Enquiries are being instituted into the matter.

Serious Fire at Bardolee.—We learn from a Surat paper that on Monday the 16th inst. a serious fire broke out at Bardolee, in which sixty houses were completely destroyed. The damage done to the property is estimated at about Rs. 10,000.

A Noted Thief.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Acting Senior Magistrate, a Maratha by name Govind Canoo, a noted thief, was charged with stealing a jacket, belonging to one Ungra Coomajee. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Alleged Robbery.—A Parsee named Jehanghier Jamsetjee reported to the executive police that on Sunday, while he was passing along the Jail Road, a Hindoo took from the pocket of his *bundee* three notes for Rs. 100 each. He stated that he would know the Hindoo if he saw him again, but he did not wish to accompany the police in search of him.

Examination for the Office of Subordinate Judge.—The following gentlemen were appointed to conduct the examination of candidates for the office of Subordinate Judge and that of Vakeel, which commenced on Monday the 16th inst:—The Hon. Mr. Justice West; Mr. Cordeaux, Acting Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side; Mr. Hart, Barrister; and Mr. Shamrao Vithul, Vakeel, High Court.

The late Mahomedan Riots.—On Monday afternoon, about half-past 5 o'clock, the Hon. Mr. Scoble, Advocate General, Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, and Mr. Ferguson, Barrister, carefully inspected the houses demolished by a mob of Mahomedan ruffians on Friday, the 13th February last, in Shaik Abdool Raymon Street. Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, was present on the occasion.

Mr. Nanaji Narayan, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang's nephew, who was elected on the 7th instant to the Hon. Mungaldas Nathubhai's Travelling fellowship, leaves this for Europe on the 30th instant. This is the first time that a Graduate of the Civil Engineering College has been appointed to the Fellowship, Graduates of the Arts and Medical Colleges having enjoyed it up to this time. Mr. Nanaji means to submit in England to any examination in engineering that may enable him to secure a high appointment in this country.—*Indu Prakash.*

The Crawford Markets.—As announced before, the Arthur Crawford markets will be speedily ornamented by a large collection of flower plants and shrubs. Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, C.S.I., with his usual liberality, has undertaken to provide a large number of flower pots and tubs, and Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy any quantity of plants and shrubs that Mr. Higgins, the Superintendent of the Markets, wishes to select out of the splendid collections in his compound at Breach Candy; so that the Crawford markets will soon vie with the Victoria Gardens as far as the rearing of rare plants is concerned.

Death of a well known Native Educational Officer.—With great regret we announce the death of Rao Bahadur Narayan Jagannath, Educational Inspector, Mysore, which took place yesterday afternoon in Bombay. He received his education in the Poona College and was Assistant Master there for some time. He was afterwards appointed Deputy Educational Inspector in Sind. While on this post he distinguished himself, and was accordingly appointed Educational Inspector, Mysore, which place he filled for the last four or five months. He was 40 years of age at the time of his death.—*Indu Prakash.*

An Alligator in the Victoria Gardens.—Mr. O. D. Clark, C.E., Deputy Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, who is at present staying at Toolsee in charge of the Water Works there, observed the day before yesterday a large alligator travelling from Toolsee into the Vehar Lake. He at once set about capturing the animal, and so far succeeded that he caught it alive. Mr. Clark, who is reputed to be a skilful sportsman, sent the alligator to the Victoria Gardens, where Colonel Moyle, the Superintendent of the Gardens, has put it into the newly made pond. This will be an interesting acquisition to the Victoria Gardens collection of live-stock.

Suicide.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest yesterday at the Esplanade on the body of a Parsee cook named Rastomjee Dadabhoy, aged about twenty-five years. Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, while a police peon was doing duty near Dhobie Talao, he observed a crowd of people collected round a well on the Esplanade close to the Cruickshank Road. He went up to see what was the matter, and saw the body of a human being below the surface of the water. He saw from the clothes that it was the body of a Parsee. A Parsee went into the well and brought out the body. Deceased formerly kept a liquor shop, and he lost all his money in it. He was in consequence very much depressed in his mind. The jury found that the man had committed suicide by drowning himself in a well.

THE CONCERT IN AID OF THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

We call attention with pleasure to the concert to be given at half past five o'clock to-morrow afternoon in aid of the Scottish Orphanage. We understand that last year so many claimant cases had to be dealt with that the expenditure for the year exceeded the income by upwards of five hundred rupees. This year numerous additional cases have already had to be relieved. Friends have kindly organised to-morrow's concert in order to meet the strain thus put on the funds of the institution.

The children of the Orphanage will sing several of their Scottish songs. A lady who is appreciated as few amateurs have ever been in Bombay has kindly promised to sing. Two pieces will be played on the organ by the young gentleman who has delighted us on several recent occasions, and various others of our best amateurs will kindly lend their assistance. A rich musical treat will no doubt be provided. His Excellency the Governor has kindly promised to be present.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Acting Senior Magistrate, a Hindoo woman name Pyaree, laid an information against one Govindram Joshee, whom she charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of certain ornaments and clothes, valued at Rs. 10,000.

The prosecutrix stated—I am a married woman, and live in Bhendsbazar. The husband Roopchund Dwarkadas is at Bassein. I know one Govindram Joshee. He used to come to my husband's house to perform Sewa. On Tuesday last, at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, he came to my husband's house, with one Gopall, a servant in my husband's employ. The said Govindram Joshee said to me that the following day (Wednesday) was a great day, and he wanted the loan of some ornaments and clothes. In the presence of the said Gopal and my daughter-in-law, Gokeebai, I then gave Govindram Joshee ornaments and clothes valued at Rs. 10,000, and Govindram promised to return me the ornaments and clothes on the following Thursday. He then left the house with the said Gopal, who carried the ornaments and clothes. On the following night, I asked the said Govindram Joshee for the ornaments and clothes, and he said he would give them to me on the following morning. On Thursday last, I went to the house of Govindram Joshee, but found his door locked. In consequence of information I received, I and my son Vullubdas went to Bandora yesterday, and saw the said Govindram Joshee there. My son gave information to the Fouzdar, but he declined to arrest Govindram without a warrant. I charge the said Govindram Joshee with criminal breach of trust in respect of the aforesaid property, and I pray that a warrant may issue for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate granted the application as prayed for.

A CASE UNDER "THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS ACT, 1870."

Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Acting Senior Magistrate, one Mahomed was charged by Mr. Stewart, Deputy Superintendent Preventive Service, with bringing in his Dinghee "Chundun" from the port of Gwadur twelve passengers in excess of the number prescribed by section 13 of Act 12 of 1870. The "Chundun" is a vessel of sixty-six tons; she was registered at Kurrachee, and sailed under English colors. On the vessel arriving in harbour, she was boarded by an officer of the Preventive Service, who found on board of her forty persons in addition to a crew of sixteen men. There were no arrangements for passengers either on deck or below. According to law, the vessel could carry only forty-four persons.

The defendant pleaded guilty, and urged in his defence that he was ignorant of the law; and that this was his first visit to Bombay.

The Magistrate then asked what fare had been paid by each of the twelve passengers, and the defendant stated that each of them had paid two rupees. The Magistrate then told the defendant that according to the law his vessel was to carry only forty-four persons, and that under the circumstances stated by him, he would fine him Rs. 30.

ORGANIZED DACOITY.

In the Tanna Court, before Mr. Coghlan, the case of the Queen *v.* Arjuna Shiva and four others was tried on the 17th instant.

The Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors in convicting all the accused persons, gave judgment as follows:—

Five ramosees, resident in the Poona and Sattara districts, and in the territory of the Panch Suchee, are in this case charged with having, on the 15th October 1873, committed dacoity at the house of one Moro Jeychand, at Jite, in the Mangaum taluka of the district of Colaba. They are—No. 1, Arjuna Shiva; No. 2, Bhau Umaji; No. 3, Datu Devji; No. 4, Babia Gangu; No. 5, Ambia Gangu. The magistrate admitted two other accused persons, Bhiva and Sadu, as pardoned approvers. They have given evidence as witnesses Nos. 12 and 13. The accused No. 1, Arjuna, has, as shown above, been convicted on his own pleas of guilty. The other accused persons have been tried, and have all been found guilty by the assessors. The points for consideration are three—1stly the *corpus delicti*; 2nd, the connection of the accused persons or any of them with the *corpus delicti*; 3rd, sentences. 1stly—The *corpus delicti*. This is proved beyond doubt by the witnesses Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Moro Jeychand, Kasiram, Makan, Ganpat, and Nanchand, and by the approvers Bhiwa and Sadu, witnesses Nos. 12 and 13. These witnesses prove that on the night of the 15th October 1873, at about 8 o'clock P.M., the house of Moro Jeychand was suddenly attacked by a band of dacoits, who beat Kasiram, witness No. 7, and Makan, witness No. 8, with sticks and swords, and carried off in bundles all the property which they could get, as per list exhibit No. 1. Kasiram was laid up for two months with a sword-cut, and Makan is still unable to walk well. 2ndly—The evidence of the above-mentioned witnesses and that of Jima, witness No. 14, most satisfactorily identifies all the accused persons as having taken active parts in the dacoity. The confession of the accused No. 1, Arjuna, also implicates the other accused persons and may be considered under section 30 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. I concur with the assessors in giving credit to the evidence of all the witnesses for the Crown in this case. The approvers have done their duty and will be discharged. I am, however, of opinion that the committing magistrate would have exercised his discretion more wisely if he had admitted only one approver, the independent evidence, as to identification being so good as it is. There has been practically no defence. Lastly—I cannot hesitate to pass on all the accused persons the highest sentence allowed by the law. It is providential that the life of either Kasiram or Makan has not been taken; had either died of their wounds, all the accused would have been convicted of murder. The accused are all residents above the Ghauts, and the dacoity is one of the most daring and systemized nature possible. At the present moment the police authorities of this and the Tanna and Poona districts are taxed to their utmost resources by the increase of organized dacoities. Exemplary punishment is necessary in every case in which the offence is proved. The sentence of the Court is that all the accused persons be transported for life.

PUBLIC MEETING IN POONA IN AID OF THE BENGAL FAMINE.

A Public meeting in aid of the Bengal Famine Relief Fund took place on Monday afternoon at Rose Cottage, the residence of Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Poona. The meeting was both large and influential, Mr. Havelock proposed that General Grant should occupy the chair, a proposition that was duly seconded and carried. The chairman declared the meeting open. Mr. Khan Bhadoor Puddumjee Pestonjee proposed the first resolution, that a subscription list be opened. The Rev. Mr. Beaumont spoke subscription lists were handed round, and about Rs. 4,500 was collected in the room. On the motion of Dr. Fraser an influential general committee was formed.

SPECIAL CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE TRIAL OF THE SHAIK ABDOOL RAHMON STREET RIOTERS.

Yesterday the first batch of Mahomedan rioters, alleged to have been concerned in the Abdool Rahmon Street outrages on the 13th February last, were brought up before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott, at the Special Criminal Sessions in the High Court. What with judge, advocates, jury, general public, and the prisoners, the Court was completely filled. The latter, sixty-two in number, filled the long dock, and their motley appearance made them an interesting study. There were Seedies, Arabs, and Pathans—some were skull caps; some loosely folded cloth round their heads, long ends drooping to the ground; some ordinary turbans; some were passably good looking, others decidedly ugly; some were comparatively clean, others as dirty as they well could be. An enthusiastic physiognomist would believe any of the batch to be capable of doing anything. A more inferior looking set of people probably never filled a criminal dock. Their looks do not belie them, as out of the whole number of 105 Mahomedan prisoners who are to be tried at this Sessions only three are able to read or write at all. This is an important fact. Men who can neither write nor read must be dependent upon the views of others than themselves when they set up as critics of books. Mr. Souter and Mr. Edginton were present during yesterday's proceedings. The jury have the prospect of a very agreeable time before them, and it is only fair to them to state that they seemed to appreciate their position. The judge told them before the examination of witnesses commenced that they were to be locked up until the conclusion of the trial. To prevent justice from being interrupted a small company of horse soldiers are continually in attendance in the vicinity of the Court.

Sixty-two Mahomedan prisoners arrested during the late riots were yesterday put on their trial before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marriott and a special jury on a charge of being members of an unlawful assembly of more than five persons, whose common object it was to commit mischief, and on several other charges of resisting authority, committing robbery, insulting the religion of the Parsees, &c., at Shaik Abdool Rahmon Street on the 13th Fibruary last.

The Advocate General with Mr. Ferguson appeared for the Crown; Mr. Hart appeared for prisoner No. 43, Cassum Atdool; and Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, with Messrs Branson and Tyabjee, for the rest of the prisoners.

The following gentlemen formed the

SPECIAL JURY.

E. B. Carrol, Esq.	A. H. Plunkett, Esq.
D. S. Kemp, Esq.	H. C. McIver, Esq.
W. H. Fellows, Esq.	D. Watson, Esq.
Henry Souter, Esq.	Babajee Kashinath, Esq.
W. G. H ll, Esq.	Narayen Junardhun, Esq.
James Dixon, Esq.	Eshwant Crustna Kerker, Esq.

Before the case was proceeded with his Lordship told the jury that it would probably not be finished that day, and the nature of the charges against the prisoners was such that he could not allow them to separate for the night, they had better therefore make arrangements for passing the night together.

Several of the jurymen accordingly asked for pens and paper, and made their arrangements.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury, said that the prosecution in this case arose out of the riots by which this city had been disgraced last month. Fortunately the jury would not have to decide as to the origin of these riots, but what they would have to do would be to satisfy themselves as to whether or not the riot existed, and whether the acts with which the prisoners had been charged were such acts as were likely to ensue from such a riot, and whether in point of fact they did not ensue. The facts with which he had to trouble them were not very numerous nor would they take much time to detail. It appeared that on the 13th of last month, about mid-day, a number of persons, mostly of the lower orders of Mahomedans, assembled in Shaik Abdool Rahmon street, a street which no doubt many if not all of them were aware was the street which extended from the angle of the Crawford markets to that part of the Bhendy Bazaar where the Pydonee Tank was situated. The mob having assembled in that street proceeded to throw stones at the windows of the houses, which were occupied by Parsees, and having come to a house in that street which was known by the name of Ali-Baug, and in which was a fire-temple of the Parsees, and finding the doors of it closed, they proceeded to batter them in and made their way into the Ali-Baug. They dispersed the priests and others there assembled and broke open the various rooms of the Ali-Baug, particularly a room containing a number of copper pots, all of which they damaged and dashed about. They also broke into that part of the Ali-Baug where the sacred fire of the Parsees were kept—an enclosure so sacred that no Parsees except the priests were allowed to enter it—and there they extinguished the fire and wrecked the whole place. Opposite the Ali-Baug was a large house, which at one time either was the residence or the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and which was at present occupied in one-half by Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy, a relation of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's, and in the other by a doctor, named Pestonjee. The doctor's dispensary was on the ground floor of the house. The mob appeared to have torn down the balustrades from the verandah in front of the house, and then to have attacked the doors. Now the doors were very massive wooden doors. There were also two windows on the ground floor of the house which were secured by strong iron bars. The doors were too strong to be broken through, but the mob at last managed to break through the panel of a side entrance to the house, and they also dislodged some of the iron bars from the windows, and thus having obtained an ingress they opened the doors. Having got into the house they appeared to have broken through a partition which separated this house from that of Dr. Pestonjee, and entering Dr. Pestonjee's dispensary they destroyed everything they could lay their hands upon. But fortunately the mischief that was done didn't extend beyond this dispensary on the ground floor. In Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy's house the case was very different. There they went through the house from top to bottom, and smashed everything. There was scarcely a thing that was not more or less injured. Mr. Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy would tell them of the intense state of alarm into which he and his family, as well as doubtless every other Parsee in the street, was put. He and his family were fortunately able to make their escape by climbing down a tree near the window of his house, and getting into the house of a Hindoo, where they remained till the police arrived. Now when the riot first began a European constable named Mr. Gough was on duty on the spot, and he would tell them the way in which the riot began. He remonstrated with the people, and though they did not offer any violence to him they totally disregarded his remonstrances. Mr. Gough then remained upon the spot until a strong police force arrived. Information was of course at once sent to the head-quarters of the police, and Mr. Souter with Mr. Edginton was promptly on the spot. They would tell the jury that they found the street entirely in the occupation of the mob on their arrival, and that the ordinary traffic of the street was entirely interrupted, and that they found the Ali-Baug and the house of Mr. Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy in the possession of the mob. Many of the rioters who were in the street were armed with sticks and stones. The mob did not appear to have made any active resistance to the strong police force who arrived under the charge of Mr. Souter and Mr. Edginton, and they were driven back from the immediate neighbourhood of the Ali-Baug, and the house of Mr. Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy, and the street was cleared entirely of every one except the police and those who were issuing from the Ali-Baug, or from the house of Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy. This would be an important point to remember in regard to the identification of some of the prisoners, whose identification was not so complete as that of the others. Having got possession of the street the police went into the Ali-Baugh and into the house of Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy. In this house a great many of the prisoner were arrested and several escaped over the roofs of the houses. Some of those who were arrested were armed with sticks and some with iron bars. Others were caught going out of the house with property in their hands, and others again were captured within the precincts of the Ali-Baug. All who were thus captured were made over to a police gaurd as they were caught, and were kept together in the street, quite free and apart from every other person who was in the street or passing through it at the time, and the men so secured were marched off to the Mombadavie Chowkey, where their names were taken down and where they were confined in a separate room apart from the other prisoners, and the men who were thus kept were the 62 men now placed before the jury. He thought therefore that the jury would have no doubt that every one of those 62 men was at the time he was captured a member of the unlawful assembly in Shaik Abdool Rahmon Street. Thirty-seven of them were distinctly identified by the police who took them into custody; with regard to them therefore, if the evidence established what it had established in the Police Court they would have no doubt. With regard to the other 25 they were not spoken of as having been captured by any of the police who would give evidence, but he did not think the jury would be surprised that this was so. A police constable engaged in an affair of this kind could scarcely be expected to remember the physiognomy of every person he apprehended. He thought the jury would be satisfied that the men who were apprehended by the police, and were kept under a police guard until their removal to the Mombadavie chowkey were all men who were taking a part in the riotous proceedings which were going on that day. He did not think they would have much doubt in their minds, that all the twenty-five men were apprehended by the police that day at a time when they were members of an unlawful assembly, and that, therefore, they were all identified as being members of an unlawful assembly. Now, he thought these facts were all he need trouble them with as regarded the acts of the mob. He would now only make a few remarks about the offences charged against the prisoners. First, they were all charged with being members of an unlawful assembly. An unlawful was an assembly of five or more persons whose common object was to commit any mischief or criminal trespass. The jury would have little doubt that there were more than five persons present on the day of riot, and they would have little doubt as to their common object, when they saw the acts they committed. Shaik Abdool Raymon Street was a street occupied by all classes of the community. The attention of the mob was directed to the houses occupied by Parsees, therefore the jury would have little doubt their object was to do mischief to the Parsee. Mischief was defined in the Penal Code as follows (reads). The jury, therefore, would have little doubt, that the common object of the rioters were to commit mischief, because by their acts they caused the destruction of property. Criminal trespass was also defined in the Penal Code (reads.) The jury could have therefore no doubt that the rioters by entering the houses of Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy and Dr Pestonjee, and by entering the Ali-Baug did commit criminal trespass, inasmuch as they "entered on the property of others with intent to commit an offence." The Advocate General next read the definition of "rioting." Here the jury would see that "force and violence" were used by some at least of the members of this unlawful assembly, inasmuch as they broke into the house of Jejeebhoy and others with force. Therefore they were guilty of rioting as well as of being members of an unlawful assembly. Now the law laid down that every person who at the time an act was committed by an unlawful assembly was a member of that assembly was guilty of that offence; and if the jury were satisfied upon the evidence that should be called that any members of this assembly committed theft or robbery, or assaulted public officers in the execution of duty, or insulted the religious feelings of the Parsees; then if they were satisfied that these acts were committed in pursuance of the objects of the unlawful assembly, but that they were acts which they knew were likely to be committed: then every one of the members of the assembly was as guilty as if his hands had been the hands which committed the offence he had mentioned. Now he thought the jury would have little doubt that all the offences he had mentioned were offences likely to be committed. If they looked at the men in the dock they would be satisfied that they were men who would have everything to gain and very little to lose by such proceedings as he had described. By entering into houses where there was a good deal of property they would have an opportunity of getting possession of the property which few of them would be likely to resist, therefore theft would be an object very likely to be committed. As to the robbery that was their accompanied by violence or intimidation. The jury would have little doubt that the effect of this tumultuous assembly, rushing into the houses of these people, would be likely to put those who were in the houses in fear of the gravest kind. The jury would not have much difficulty in coming to the conclusion that robbery, that was theft with such violence as to put persons in fear, was a consequence likely to result from this unlawful assembly. Then as to assaults upon the police. Although we had told them that after the strong body of police arrived very little active resistance appeared to have been made; nevertheless, before the force arrived, assaults were made upon several members of the police force who were on duty in that neighbourhood, and the jury would have little doubt that when a body of men assembled in defiance of the police, and were remonstrated with by the police, nothing was more likely than that they should be assaulted. Lastly, this mob broke into and defiled the Ali-Baugh. The Penal Code defines (reads). Now, what could they say with regard to the desecration of the Ali-Baugh? Probably they would say that the defilement of this place was done with the intention insulting the religious feelings of the Parees. This was not a strong inference to draw. They would consider that the mob broke into the temple with the knowledge that the Parsees were likely to consider it an insult to their religion, for they entered into the inmost shrine and there extinguished the sacred fire. He thought, therefore, that the jury would have little doubt that the prisoners were members of an unlawful assembly, and that, in pursuance of the common object of that assembly, were guilty of rioting, and that in the course of that rioting the various offences he had pointed out were committed, and that being so, that all of those men, if the jury were satisfied that they all were present, were guilty of the offences charged against them. There was one other point in the indictment to which he would refer, and it was this. He had told them that stones were employed to break the windows, and sticks and other weapons to break the doors. If the jury were of opinion that these were weapons calculated to cause death or by which grievous hurt might be inflicted, it would be their duty to find the prisoners guilty of being armed with weapons likely to cause death or grievous hurt. Now the prisoners were all defended, and would therefore have the advantage of the very best assistance which would be offered to men in their position, and he had no doubt the jury would carefully weigh all that would be urged on their behalf. But before sitting down he thought it right to call their attention to the law which had been laid down in regard to cases of this kind by Chief Justice Tyndal. Riots of a disgraceful character, though not arising from religious motives, had disgraced the city of Bristol, and a commission was appointed to enquire into them, and the Chief Justice made some observations to which he would draw their attention. (Reads.) There was another point in the address to which he would draw their attention with regard to those of the prisoners who were not identified as being captured by any of the police force who should be called. It might be urged that they were passing up and down the street upon their ordinary avocations when they were arrested. Of the value of this defence the jury would judge, and would remember that on the arrival of Mr. Souter and his assistants the street was cleared, and the men who were arrested were arrested either in the houses occupied by the rioters or while they were coming out of the houses. They would also remember that the police came from the top of the street by the mob and the arrival of Mr. Souter all traffic was stopped, and they would have little difficulty in concluding that no one in that street when Mr Souter arrived was there either accidentally or passively engaged. Now what was the position of persons found there? (Reads Chief Justice Tyndal's decision). Therefore even if those persons who were arrested were mere "idle, curious, or thoughtless" persons who remained in the street after the mob had commenced their work of destruction, it would be for the jury to say that they would not take this mere excuse and that they would require evidence that the excuse was a true one. The jury would see the extreme wisdom of the law as here laid down. Because, though it might be that persons were in a mob through idleness, thoughtlessness, or mere curiosity, still they thus actually hampered the movements of those who were the public peace. Pursuing this subject, the Lord Chief Justice said. (Reads.) He would now proceed to call witnesses, and would ask their close attention to the evidence.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson here asked his Lordship to do what Mr. Justice Green had done in the Towers of Silence case—to change the position of the prisoners.

His Lordship said he did not see any reason for it, as the prisoners were so numerous that it would be impossible for any police constable to remember the numbers.

Constable Gough was then called and examined by Mr. Ferguson. He said—I am a constable of police in the B. Division. On Friday, the 13th of February, I was at the Jumma Musjid in the forenoon, about eleven o'clock. I saw the people leave the musjid about a quarter to one o'clock. After they left the musjid I went to the corner of Shaik Abdool Raymon Street. I saw a crowd assemble down the street about five minutes to one. The crowd came from the direction of the Chuckla, and was composed of Arabs and Seedees. I saw the crowd break the screens in front of the shops in that part of the street, and arm themselves with the bamboo rollers belonging to the screens. They had large bamboos, stones, and pieces of firewood in their hands. After the mob had broken the screens they rushed across the road to a Parsee house. I don't know the owner of the house. They threw large stones at the door of the house and at the windows. On seeing this I told the crowd to move on. They did not do so, but continued throwing stones. I then sent a sepoy in a buggy to the Commissioner's office. I remained with the crowd. The crowd moved down the street towards the Ali Bagh fire-temple. At the time I suppose there were between two and three thousand persons in the market. A number of the crowd rushed into the compound of the fire-temple. I can't say if the gates of the temple were shut or open. Others of the mob went the house opposite—the house of Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy. The doors of the house were closed. They threw large stones against the doors. They at length opened them, and a little while afterwards I saw the crowd in the first storey of the house. When they were trying to break the doors I told them to go away. I was told by one of them, a Bombay Mussulman, that I had better go away myself. I don't think I could identify the man. The mob continued to break the doors, and I stood on the side of the road against the compound wall of the temple. It was while standing there I saw people in the first floor of the house throwing bundles out of the windows. The crowd entirely blocked up the street, and carts and vehicles were not able to go up and down. The mob were shouting and jumping and throwing st

THE ENGLAND COURT MARTIAL.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONBLE THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant Generals' Office. Simla, 17th March, 1874.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Bombay on Monday, the 17th day of November, 1873, Lieutenant A. Fountayne England, of the 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges :—

CHARGES.

1st Charge.—For scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances :

1st Instance.—having, at Deesa, on or about the 1st day of March 1873, given to Treebohoen Hemchund, Bunia, in payment of a debt due to him, a cheque for 70 rupees on Messrs. King, King and Company, Bombay, payable on demand, which cheque on being presented was dishonored and refused payment, he the said Lieutenant England, well knowing at the time he gave the cheque, that he had no assets with Messrs. King, King and Company to meet it, and that he was not authorized to draw on them.

2nd Instance.—In having, at Deesa, on or about the 1st day of April 1873, given to Treebohoen Hemchund, Bunia, in payment of a debt due to him, a chepue for 70 rupees on Messrs. King, King and Company, Bombay, payable on demand, which cheque on being presented was dishonored and refused payment, he, the said Lieutenant England, well knowing at the time he gave the cheque, that he had no assets with Messrs. King, King, and Company to meet it, and that he was not authorized to draw on them.

3rd Instance.—In having, at Poona, on or about the 16 February 1871, given to Shroff Mungneeram Hazaree Mull in payment of a debt due to him, an order upon the New Bank of Bombay (Poona Branch), for Rs 250, payable on demand, which order on being presented was dishonored and refused payment, the words "No Account" being written across it he, the said Lieutenant England, well knowing at the time that he had no assets in the Branch Bank to answer his order, and that he was not authorized to draw on the Bank.

4th Instance.—In having, at Deesa, on or about the month of January 1873, given to Soucar Nowljee, in payment of a debt due to him, a cheque for rupees 875, on Messrs. King, King and Company, Bombay, payable on the 1st May 1873, which cheque, on being presented for payment on or about the day it became payable, was dishonored and refused payment for want of funds to meet it, he, the said Lieutenant England, well knowing at the time he gave the cheque, that he had no assets with Messrs. King, King and Company to meet the same, and that he was not authorized to draw on them.

5th Instance.—In having, at Deesa, on or about the 10th day of January 1873, given to Mr. Meerwanjee Rustomjee in payment of a debt due to him, a cheque on Messrs. King, King and Company, Bombay, for rupees 100, payable on demand, which cheque on being presented was dishonored and refused payment for want of funds, he, the said Lieutenant England well knowing at the time he gave the cheque, that he had no assets with Messrs. King, King and Company to meet it, and that he was not authorized to draw on them.

6th Instance.—In having, at Deesa, on or about the 30th April 1872, given to Mr Meerwanjee Rustomjee, in part payment of a debt due to him, a cheque on the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, for rupees 100, payable on demand, which cheque on being presented was dishonored and refused payment, he, the said Lieutnant England, well knowing at the time that he had no assets in the Bank to answer his cheque, and that he was not authorized to draw on the Bank.

7th Instance.—In having, at Deesa, on or about the 15th May 1872, given to Mr. Meerwanjee Rustomjee, in part payment of a debt due to him a cheque on New Bank of Bombay, Poona Branch, for rupees 150 payable on demand, which cheque on being presented was dishonored and refused payment, he, the said Lieutenant England, well knowing at the time that he had no assets in the Branch Bank to answer his cheque, and that he was not authorized to draw on the Bank.

2nd Charge.—For scandalous conduct, unbecomtng the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having falsley stated in a letter, dated Kurrachee, the 27th February 1873, to the address of the Officer Commanding B Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, that he had remitted to Deesa money to liquidate a debt of Rupees 392-7-5, or thereabouts, due to Mr. Meerwanjee Rustomjee, and to pay the amount of a cheque for rupees 100, which he had given to the said Meerwanjee Rustomjee, and which had been dishonored and refused payment, he the said Lieutenant England, well knowing at the time that such statement was false, and that no money had been remitted, by him up to the date of his letter, viz., the 27th February 1873; to pay the debts he owed to the aforesaid Meerwanjee Rustomjee.

FINDING.—The Court finds that the prisoner, Lieutenant A. Fountayne England, of the 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, is not guilty of the 1st charge in the 1st Instance, guilty of the 1st charge in the 2nd instance, guilty of the 1st charge in the 3rd instance, guilty of the 1st charge in the 4th instance, guilty of the 1st charge in the 5th instance, guilty of the 1st charge in the 6th instance, guilty of the 1st charge in the 7th instance, not guilty of the 2nd charge.

SENTENCE.—The Court sentence the prisoner, Lieutenant A. Fountayne England, of the 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, to be cashiered.

(Signed) F. W. Bond, Colonel, Royal Artillery, President.

Bombay 16th December 1873.

The finding on the 1st instance of the 1st charge, and also the finding on the second charge, are confirmed.

With regard to the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th instances of the first charge, the dishonest intention implied in the charges is not sufficiently sustained.

Such serious irregularities were preuritted in the course of the proceedings as to impair the fairness of the trial; the Finding on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th instances of the first charge are, therefore, not confirmed.

Lieutenant England has been guilty of gross and culpable negligence, and laxity in his pecuniary affairs; unless these habits are immediately and strictly reformed, Lieutenant England, will inevitably incur the ruin which he has now escaped.

(Sd) NAPIER OF MAGDALA, General,
Commander-in Chief in India.

Head Quarters, Camp, February 20th 1874.

Lieutenant A. F. England will be released from arrest and return to duty.

By order of the right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief.

FRED. THESIGER, Major General,
Adjutant General in India.

INDIAN ITEMS.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. C. COOPER, M.A.—On the evening of Friday last, the students of the Doveton Protestant College presented the Rev. Charles Cooper, M.A. with an address and a silver tankard, as his connection with the institution is about to cease.

It is notified by the Government of India that in future the section of the Indo-European Telegraph line hither to known as the "Mekran Coast Submarine Telegraph," will be called the "Persian Gulf Telegraph," and the designation of the Officer in charge will be "Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph."

RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS AT ALLAHABAD.—Since the accident to the up-mail train at Kurchana on the night of the 17th instant, which we noticed at the time, the trains have, for three successive nights, from some cause or another, been late in arriving at, and departing from, Allahabad, and have consequently failed to form a junction with the corresponding trains on the G. I. P., O. and R., and S., P. and D. Railway lines. On the 18th it failed to catch the corresponding G. I. P. train at Jubbulpore, the Oudh and Rohilkund trains both at Cawnpore and Allygurh, and the Punjab train at Gazeeabad; on the night of the 19th the same; and on the 20th the corresponding trains of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway and the Punjab line at Gazeeabad; so that in each and every instance the mails and passengers have suffered twenty-four hours' detention at the junctions named.—*Pioneer.*

AN ANECDOTE OF THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.—The retirement of the Duke of Argyll from the India Office is, I understand, a source of even more rejoicing among his *quondam* subordinates there than among Anglo-Indians with grievances to be redressed. His Grace's *hauteur* has made him intensely disliked by all connected with him; and was the more intolerable that there was so little in the get up and carriage of his Mightiness to support it. A curious anecdote, illustrative of the Duke's seedy exterior and uncourtly manner, was lately related to me. It is probably an old one, but as many of the readers of the "Week" may not have heard it, I will repeat it. A gentleman, travelling north in a first-class carriage, found two others in the same compartment with him. One of these, a fine tall man, with a graceful bearing, conversed freely with his fellow traveller, a whipper-snapper little man, who carried his nose up in the air. Soon after crossing the Border, the tall gentleman left, and the little man turned to the gentleman who remained, and said, "Do you know who that was who has just left us?" "No," replied our traveller; "who was he?" "That," said the little man pompously, and with his nose still higher, "was the Duke of Roxburghe, and I——," but before he had time to finish the sentence, his companion interrupted him with 'Dear me! You don't say so; and he so pleasant and affable, talking to two such little snobs as we are!' The shabby pompous little man was His Grace the Duke of Argyll. *Si non e vero, e ben trovato.—Englishman's Week.*

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE YOUR SERVANT.—There have been one or two curious cases in our Courts here lately. There was the case in which a defendant, arraigned for beating a native, pleaded that, as the plaintiff was his menial servant, he had a right to do so. The Magistrate reminded the defendant that there was no difference in the eyes of the law between menial servants and *bona fide* servants. Had I been the defendant, I think I should have taken a different line of defence, and pleaded the provocation afforded by your article on the subject of striking natives. I think you raise a false issue, when you argue that it is cowardly to strike a native, because he cannot return the blow. You strike a native to punish him for a matter as regards which you think you have authority over him, not as a challenge to try the question with you; and it is essential to the idea of punishment that "blow" should not be returned. The sole question is whether it is right that the master should be his own judge and executioner in such cases, or not; and whether blows are a good mode of punishment viewed as regards their effect on both parties. Then, as to the parallel you draw between a native and a woman, I doubt whether it is a sense of a woman's weakness that is the cause of the reluctance of a man to strike her, but quite another feeling. If women were as strong as men, men would not strike them more than they do now, so long as the same relations existed between them as at present.—*Englishman's Week.*

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE.

The following letter appears in leaded type, filling a prominent position in the latest number of the *Times of India* (that of March 6th) to hand :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SIR,—It is hardly fair that a correspondent, signing himself 'Punamberlam Chetty,' should avail himself of the columns of a newspaper to hint that our Governor, Sir Philip Wodehouse, was recalled from the post which he held twenty-five years ago in Ceylon. Yet in one of your contemporaries of yesterday I see an article which states His Excellency "must remember that recall."

It appears to me the inventive powers of Mr. Chetty are as great as his memory is small on the events which followed the Ceylon Rebellion of 1848, after which Lord Torrington was recalled but not Mr. Philip Wodehouse, then Auditor General in the Island, who, with Sir Emerson Tennent (Colonial Secretary), knows exactly the reason of the Governor's recall. The writer, a resident in that island for some years before and after the Rebellion, has a good recollection of the favourable impression there entertained by the public of the abilities and straight forwardness of H. E. the present Governor of Bombay.

It is perhaps due in same measure to the experience of Sir Philip Wodehouse in that rebellion and his knowledge of how severely Lord Torrington might have been treated by the Home Government for his (so-called) severity, that he has hesitated to place Bombay under martial law.

I mention martial law, as I see by the papers that some native gentleman of Parsee distinction had proposed that alternative. One can hardly think, however, that a succession of street rows, while the whole of the country and much of Bombay itself was in a state of quiet, should call for such a severe measure as the establishment of martial law, more especially while the people are unarmed.

The recall of Lord Torrington from Ceylon, although possibly connected indirectly with the rebellion, was not ostensibly on account of the severity of his acts, or the continuance of martial law for too long a time, from which he was, though blamed at first, eventually exonerated.

This Lord (a favorite with no one) was aided in his defence by a statement, signed by nearly all Europeans, justifying him in his course of action which in this case was approved.

That the "spirited" Editor of the *Colombo Observer*, Dr. Elliott, and his coadjutor Mr. Ferguson, were ever ready to have a shot at any Government official, no matter who, was patent to any one who had been 48 hours in the Island; at the period before referred to, especially so, from being backed by some gentlemen of the long robe whose functions were in abeyance during the prevalence of martial law.—Your truly, VERITAS.

Bombay, March 4.

In reply to the above we need only quote the following passages from the article which appeared in the *Observer* of 15th May, 1872, under the heading "Mr. Gregory and his Predecessors"—"On the departure of Sir Colin Campbell the post of Lieuten ant Governor was assumed by Sir James Emerson Tennent who held the reins only from 19th April to 29th May, 1874. On the latter date commenced the unhapy rule of Viscount Torrington, a poor member of the peerage, youthful, and whose only experience of public life had been obtained as a Lord of the Bedchamber, and as Chairman of a Railway Company. He had been selected to convey Prince Albert to Britain on the eve of the marriage of that Prince to the Queen, and it is believed that he was not so much chosen to rule Ceylon on account of a belief in his special administrative talent as in view of a desire by certain men in power to provide for a relative. If such were the case due retribution reached those dispensers of patronage. For years a Select Committee of the House of Commons took evidence and reported on the affairs of Ceylon, animated debates took place in Parliament in which leading Liberals refused to stand by their party, and in a final division the Whig Ministry of the day was saved only by a majority of eight in a full house. Earl Grey, who was then Colonial Minister, professed that the final recall of the unfortunate Viscount was not attributable to disapproval of his political measures, but due to the fact that he was not able to preserve harmony amongst his subordinates. We need not recall the disgraceful episode of the production of His Lordship's private letters by his *friends*, Wodehouse and Tennent, followed by a flood of other private letters until the world was ringing with the mysteries of Ceylon, its Government and its societys In the Island itself there were universal anarchy and distrust. Lord Torrington's political measures were very much what his political advisers and his political chief made them. Some of the measures proposed were good, such as Mr. Wodehouse's Thoroughfares Ordinance; but too many and too sweeping changes were attempted at once and by new men, while statistical queries circulated by Sir J. E. Tennent excited the suspicion and alarm of an ignorant people. The Chiefs and Priests, greatly irritated at the measures taken to put an end to the connection of the British Government with Buddhism, made the unfortunate people believe that amongst other taxes one was to be levied which necessitated the measurement of their women across their breas's! The proposed tax on dogs, too, excited feelings which Europeans can scarcely understand. In the absence of all sanitary arrangements, the dog is the scavenger of each Kandian hut, and the special tax attributed to Tiberius could not excite greater feeling of contempt amongst the Romans than a proposed dog tax did amongst the Kandians. Incited by the priests and headmen the Kandians near Matale and Kornegalle rose, placing a Pretender at their head. They were at once met, dispersed and slaughtered by small bodies of troops, and had the matter rested there Lord Torrington would have received only credit for the promptitude and success of his measures. His fatal mistake was to insist, in opposition to the Counsel of his legal adviser, Mr. H. C. Selby, on keeping the districts in which the easily suppressed rising had taken place under Martial law for many months, during which a series of cold-blooded executions were sanctioned. There appeared to be too much of the vindictiveness of weakness in the conduct of Lord Torrington's government. In defence an opinion was quoted from Forbe's work on Ceylon to the effect that if duly severe measures had been taken on the outbreak of the rebellion of 1870, much of the evil consequences which followed might have been prevented. But Forbes himself came forward to support the view of those who contended that between the general rising of the then warlike Kandian people in 1817, and the small section of poor ignorant, almost unarmed rebels of 1848, (who did not take a single life,) there could be no possible comparison, any more than between a pitched battle and a village riot. Dr. C. Elliott was then the proprietor and chief conductor of the *Observer*. A warm-hearted Irishman, our late friend threw the whole energy of his nature into whatever cause he advocated, and we do not think we exceed the truth when we say that mainly to his personal influence and efforts were due the attention which Ceylon affairs then received in the Parliament and Press of Britain, culminating in the recall of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary (Sir J. E. Tennent) and Mr. (now Sir Philip) Wodehouse. It is very true that Mr. Henry Baillie in leading the movement, and Mr. Disraeli and others in supporting it, may have had party objects in view to some extent. But no charge of this nature could lie against such men as the late Sir Robert Peel, John Bright, Joseph Hume, and other indepedent members. The writer having been Dr. Elliott's associate, and having fought by his side all through the exciting period of 1848-50, may not be supposed capable of delivering an impartial opinion on the part which Dr. Elliott and the *Observer* took in the controversies of the day. But while admitting that errors were committed and some things written which were afterwards regretted, we think we may claim for ourselves that we were actuated by the motives which we know guided our late friend—a desire to vindicate justice and right, and to promote the best interests of the country of our adoption. Lord Torrington, who several times consulted his Council as to the expediency of arresting the conductors of the *Observer* subsequently met Dr. Elliott on terms of cordial good-will, while Sir Emerson Tennent has acknowledged in his published works such aid as the present writer, his old political opponent, was able to render him in his great and successful efforts to illustrate the history, progress, and position of Ceylon. We blamed what we believed to be wrong, cordially approved what we felt to be creditable, and we do not know a better rule for honest man or conscientious journalist to follow. In some political matters Lord Torrington shewed very considerable ability, and when occasion arose he spoke well and clearly. His great and fatal faults were those of temper. He was indiscreet in his relations with the able and ambitious men who surrounded him, and was made the cat-paw of the ambitious intrigues of Tennent and Wodehouse; (Mr., afterwards Sir Charles) MacCarthy steering a quiet and cautious course; while even in the ordinary affairs of life the young Lord could not long keep out of "rows." Lords Torrington and Tennent were subsequently most friendly in their relations. We are not aware that Lord Torrington has ever met his other friend, who is now Governor of Bombay. Of the long list of Mr. Gregory's predecessors as Governors of Ceylon, up to the assumption of government by Sir Hercules Robinson in 1865, Lord Torrington is the sole survivor, and we desire, to close our notice of him by saying that probably he believed that in the public acts which we considered most questionable he was actuated by the motive which we claim for ourselves, regard for the good of the community. He had difficulties to contend with, which might have sorely tried abler and more experienced men, and we can but wish him a peaceful old age, growing wiser and better as life wears away.' That our own course in the troublous times could not have been altogether wrong, we think we may fairly assume. Dr. Elliott carried to the grave the respect of rulers and people; the *Observer* has gained steadily in public support; while a gentleman who took a prominent part, identical with that of the *Observer*, against the policy of the government of Lord Torrington, is now a trusted member of the government of which the Right Hon. W. H. Gregory is the head."

To shew that our judgement of Mr. Wodehouse's character in 1848 was not an erroneous one, we have only to refer to the extracts from the Bombay *Gazette* in another column.—*Ceylon Observer*, March 13.

THE PROSPECT OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

It is said, that at home it is becoming very difficult to obtain missionaries for the heathen, and that there is a growing reluctance among the more educated to undertake the duty of preaching the Gospel in foreign parts. The causes of this decadence of the proselytizing spirit may, perhaps, be explained by the change—first, of men's opinions as to the necessity of converting souls to Christianity; secondly, by the limitation of the scope of missionary influence; and, thirdly, by a distrust of the good that is hereby produced. The original object of Christian Missions was to save the heathen from eternal damnation. The maxim by which every missionary was moved is that of the Athanasian Creed. "This is the Catholic faith which, except a man believe without doubt, he shall perish everlastingly." Nothing, therefore, could be more sublime than the cause that was undertaken. The self-sacrifice of one man and the administration of the rite of baptism to thousands was a glorious task to perform, and the labour was insignificant as compared with the object in view. But now-a-days it may fairly be doubted whether there are many believers, especially among the more educated, in eternal misery being a necessary consequence of not being born a Christian. The inquiring mind begins to doubt whether a humane creator can have inflicted such a punishment for the accident of birth-place and race, and hesitate whether it be really necessary to produce eternal happiness that an ignorant people should be taught mechanically to profess a faith in the abstruse doctrine of Christianity, which its wisest and most learned professors declare to be incomprehensible and inscrutable. With the decay of the belief in eternal damnation, Christian Missions lose their *raison d'etre*. It is no good spending a life-time in the salvation of a soul whose loss seems very improbable, and the best and most ardent spirits devote their energies to other works which seem to bring some slight material welfare in their train. Also the idea is gaining ground, that worship of a superior being is so universal that the same superior being must be worshipped universally, though under different forms and varying names. No longer can false gods be so called or only considered as diabolical beings attracting to themselves the glory and honour which should only be given to the Supreme Being, but simply as the various images of the different forms in which the existence of a Supreme Being makes itself known.

In this way tolerance has softened down missionary fervour, while Missions claim their continuance for another and a less exciting cause.

It might have been thought that in India Christianity would have made some way, especially when it gained all the prestige of a (so-called) Christian Government. But partly as a result of the above considerations, in no country in the world have Missions been so conspicuous a failure. Perhaps this may be accounted for when we consider how Christianity first spread in Europe. It opposed itself to a world wearied out with the follies and licentiousness of crumbling Paganism. Its pure principles partly derived from Greek morality offered itself to earnest minds who, while they failed to find satisfaction either in the multitude of divinities or in the dry platitudes of philosophy, felt the fervour of religious emotion and the longing to worship what seemed the sole good and its seemingly divine interpreter; it assimilated to itself, all the dignities of the Pagan priesthood; its leaders formed themselves into a compact body and proved valuable allies for political purposes. As such they recommended themselves to Theodosius who first commenced the assertion of Christianity against Paganism. Henceforth Christian conversion assumes a political aspect. The conflict of Saracens and Christians was a struggle of races as much as of religions. Charlemagne compelled the Saxons, after many battles and horrible massacres, to receive baptism and to adopt Christianity. He enforced this as a means of uniting cognate peoples. They accepted it as a condition of peace. Augustine in England offered a foreign alliance and increased political power to the King of Kent as the price of its acceptance. Christianity has invariably appealed to the kings and leaders of the people for fostering care, giving them in exchange increased power or dignity and trusting to them to force it on the people. The very history of Christianity in India declares the truth of this statement. The only portion of India, where its doctrines have made any way, has been in the southern portion of the Peninsula where the Portuguese exercised the rigours of the Inquisition in its defence. There, when Portuguese influence waned, the Jesuit slightly altered their tactics. The rulers became weak, but caste prejudices were strong. The Jesuits accepted caste as part of their scheme, than which nothing can be more contrary to the Christian doctrine. They attempted to win over the Brahmins by recognizing the superiority of Brahminism, and went so far even as to call themselves Brahmins in order to retain a commanding position. This system still continues, but it has not resulted in extensive conversions.

It may thus be seen that Christianity is not in a favourable position in this country for progress. It may appeal to Brahminism, but in vain; it can add no force to the ancient magic of the body, but rather degrades itself by accepting a state of society against which all Christian principles conflict. It may appeal to the rulers, that is, the British Government, but in vain. It can add no authority, no extraneous dignity or assistance, and if the "Christian Government' attempted to Christianize, it would soon lose all its authority. There is a popular idea, that the British power is retained here only by the force of British bayonets. But our military force is not great enough in this climate, so obnoxious to Europeans, to form the sole prop of our power. Our power rests on a variety of causes, but very much on this—the determination of Government not to influence, directly or indirectly, the exercise of native religions.

Those, then, who have really at heart the progress of Christianity and the conversion of the natives of this country, must view the position with the profoundest despondency. And so also must those who look forward to the future of the people of India and who see caste on all sides presenting innumerable obstacles and encouraging sloth and indifference and every prejudice. Nor is it easy to offer any consolation or to prophesy any concurrence of events which will operate to remove the clog of caste. It wants something more than education, the railway or the telegraph, to effect this. European virtues, sciences, or religions are not sufficient though they may help. What is required is something arising from the nature of the people, some great dissatisfaction with their position, and a cordial contempt for Brahminism and its religion; their ideas must be changed and yet remain in some conformity with their historical and domestic associations. It must be some great convulsion of the human mind that shakes the whole framework of feeling and thought and society. When this will be and what shape this movement may take it is impossible to say, but something seems to point to its present beginning. Muhammadanism is spreading throughout Asia, and, above all places, in India, where many of the lower castes dissatisfied with their condition are embracing the creed of the Prophet in which all men are equal. If Hinduism is to be converted, it will probably be to Muhammadanism, if Muhammadanism is to be converted, it will probably be to a more intolerant form of that faith. But in neither case, viewing the matter historically, does there seem much hope for Christian Missions.—*Indian Observer.*

LORD LAWRENCE TO-DAY AND LORD LAWRENCE YESTERDAY.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer*, the late editor of that journal, makes the following remarks upon Lord Lawrence :—

If it be really an advantage to India to excite interest in England—*i.e.* to furnish conversation at London dinners and subjects for London leader writers—I should hold that the money which the Bengal Famine or rather the Tirhoot and Behar scarcity will cost is, well spent. But though I think, of course, that it is infinitely desirable, and very unlikely, that the English people should be educated into a moderate comprehension of Indian matters, I am sceptical, very, as to the benefit to India or England of such momentary and circumstantial attention as the London journals have been vouchsafing during this and last week. At present they are discussing, or were three days ago, India *apropos* to Lord Salisbury. Before that it was India with single reference to the "high cast women," who were—thanks to the *Times'* Calcutta telegrams—supposed to be working in droves like navvies with wheel-barrows and pickaxes. The greater part of the subscriptions at the Mansion House are, I believe, due to those "high cast women." It was a well conceived touch. Any well-to-do Englishman must feel that his wife and daughters would make a poor hand with the trowel and shovel, and that more of their figures would be displayed in using them than he should like and so *pater familias* just to release the "high-caste women," sits down and writes a cheque which, so far as sacrifice goes, costs him just the trouble of writing it. In my humble opinion the Lord Mayor of York, except that it was rash of him to run counter to the fashionable folly, is almost the only man who has looked at the matter sensibly. Lord Lawrence too, speaking not on the particular subject of the subscription but on the general questions of the famine, though he trimmed and guarded himself in his late English manner—a manner dismally at variance with his old Punjab outspokenness—would not pander to the nonsense of the hour, or altogether conceal his conviction that India would only be governed in India, that the only way in which London journalists (except indeed the *Spectator*) could serve India was by holding their tongues, and that all Lord Northbrook needed was not to be cumbered with help in the way of suggested or imposed measures. As I have mentioned Lord Lawrence I may as well notice a circumstance regarding him which has much struck me: it is the disgust with which he has inspired nearly all his old Indian friends. They were prepared to be proud of him and to rally round him, but he would not have it and shirks them. The consequence is that they speak of their old comrade and chief with reserve in mixed companies and in private with bitterness. I have not heard any one attribute Lord Lawrence's alienation from his Indian cronies to the snobbishness of a *parvenu*. It is not the case of the enriched citizen setting up as county man and cutting every one who remembered him in his soap-boiling days. Lord Lawrence's career in India was not one to be ashamed of; and Indians, to do them justice, are not prone to hang on to their swell acquaintances, like poor relations or country cousins. Moreover, Lord Lawrence is impartial: he fights as shy of late members of his own Council as of the most insignificant subaltern. The fact, I suppose, is that John Lawrence, unlike his brother Henry, was never addicted to personal attachments, and as for official ones, he thinks they may fairly cease with the tenure of office. He seems to say:—"I have done my Indian work pretty well in my time according to my lights, but I have had enough of it, and so far as I decently can, I should like to shake myself free of the country and all its associations. I have a new career and sphere of work before me, and shall as far as possible confine myself to that." But this explanation does not conciliate the men who were once hale fellow with John Lawrence, but whom he is now slow to recognise and speaks to coldly. Colonel Dick Lawrence, on the other hand, clings to his old Indian acquaintances and is very popular. He has freshened up, too, amazingly, that jaded, careworn look which he took with him to Katmandoo, and naturally brought away from that "splendid banishment," has altogether vanished, and he is now quite brisk and airy. Before parting with Lord Lawrence it is only just to say that he has been doing good work in the London School Board, and has laid the foundations of a solid English reputation. I daresay he intends to extend it—to do more work still, and perhaps he thinks with some justice that Indians in England are generally little better than idlers, and might distract him from it.

CEYLON NEWS.

(*Overland Ceylon Times*, March 11.)

His Excellency the Governor leaves Colombo to-day in the Colonial Steamer Serendib for the scene of the pearl fishery at Silvatorre. The object of the Governor's visit is to witness the diving and other operations connected with the fishery. The trip will occupy about four days.

On Monday next Mr. Gregory is to open the new Municipal market at Kandy, and the occasion is also to be celebrated by a public tiffin and ball.

Ten lots of Crown forest land in Limboola and Maskeliya, aggregating 2,414 acres, were sold by auction at the Kandy Cutcherry on the 25th ult. The amount realized was £16,861.

The coffee blossom is now pretty general, and is said to be very promising. In several districts, too, the leaf disease, though still formidable enough to create continued anxiety, has begun to disappear.

The District Judge of Kandy has decided that hotel keepers are liable for valuable articles stolen from the bedrooms of persons staying at hotels.

The returns of the Ceylon Government Railway are fluctuating. The revenue for the week ended the 15th February, showed an increase of Rs. 767 over the corresponding week of last year, while the week ending the 28th February showed a decrease of Rs. 14,500

The sale of the arrack farms for the Western Province for the year 1874-75 show an increase of £14,000 over the amount realized last year.

A breach, said to be forty fathoms wide, has occurred in the bund of the Denegamma Tank. The neighbouring fields were flooded.

A public meeting to celebrate the opening of the Wesley College, Colombo, was held on the 2nd inst. Addresses were delivered by the Queen's Advocate, Rev. J. Scott, Mr. R. V. Dunlop and others.

Coffee exports to the 3rd instant show a decrease of 69,190 cwts., compared with the corresponding period of last year, the figures being 351,030 cwts., and 420,520 respectively.

THE STRAITS.

(*From the Overland Journal of the Straits Times.*)

THE past fortnight has not been productive of much worth summarizing. The principal event has been a Banquet given by the Maharajah of Johore on the 10th instant, on the occasion of the first official visit of H. E. the Governor to Johore Bahru, to which the principal residents of Singapore, official and unofficial, were invited. H. E. and suite, with Lady Clarke, went over to Johore on Monday in H. M. S. Thalia, and the Plato followed on Tuesday, affording any of the invited guests an opportunity of a trip over by water. The arrival of the English mail on Tuesday, and the expected arrival of the homeward mail on Wednesday morning, prevented many from availing of H. H. the Maharajah's hospitality out his occasion. The Banquet was, notwithstanding, a very successful one, and gave much pleasure to all who attended.

After his visit with the Excellency the Governor to Salangore and Langkat, Admiral Shadwell remained here a few days, and left on the 27th ultimo in H. M. S. Iron Duke for China, the Frolic leaving the same day for Hongkong by way of Labuan and Manila. Her Majesty's navy is, however, still represented here by the Thalia, Midge, Avon, and the gunboat Growler, though some of these will doubtless be leaving shortly for other stations. The Salamis and Rinaldo have both left on their homeward cruise. Since the pacification of Perak and Larcot, and the trial and execution of the eight pirates at Langkat, we have heard or no cases of piracy in the neighbourhood of Malacca of Pinang, and we trust that permanent good has been effected by the prompt and well-timed action of Sir Andrew Clarke, in his recent visits to these states. In connection with the trial of the pirates at Langkat, we have to correct a serious misstatement in our last Overland Summary. The trial was not conducted on board the Thalia, but by the native court on shore; nor had the two Commissioners on board the Thalia anything to do with the trial or execution, their business being merely to see that the Sultan adherred to the engagements he had entered into with H. E. the Governor. Though Larcot and Perak are now quiet, and mining operations are in a fair way of being resumed, it is not yet deemed advisable for Europeans to venture there without first consulting the Government authorities here. Probably, however, when all arrangements have been perfected, these two territories will prove a lucrative field for European enterprise and capital.

The Dutch do not appear to be making much progress in Acheen. Since the fall of the Kraton, they have captured two or three forts, but have directed their energies mainly to fortifying themselves in the Kraton, with a view, we may naturally infer, of permanently occupying the place. Short telegrams announce the submission of a headman or two, but the chiefs seem as hostile as ever, and the Dutch army does not appear very eager to follow up its hard-earned victories by making further inroads into the country, which is briefly described as "difficult," and where, probably, the force could not count on the assistance of the guns of the navy in encounters with its spirited enemy.

There is, so far, little to show after all for the cost incurred in blood and treasure in this war, and it has been shown that, though the Kraton was said to be the last stronghold of the Achinese, they are adepts in the art of fortification, and throw up earthworks and admirable defences with great skill, in, for them, an incredibly short time.

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